NEW ZEALAND
FACTS & FIGURES
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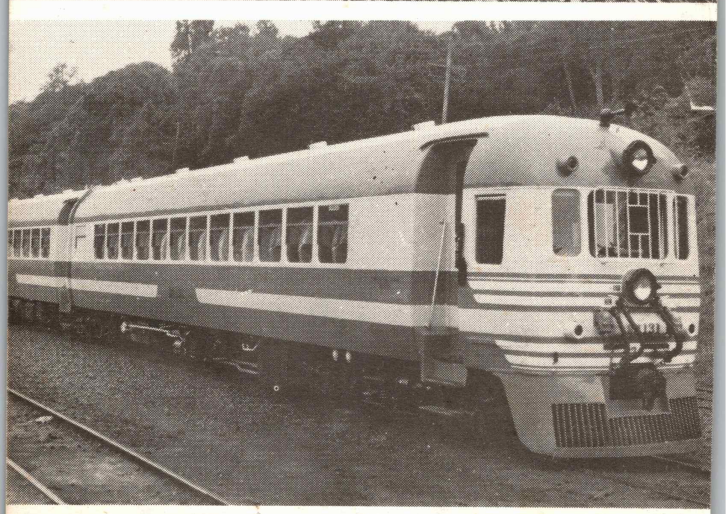

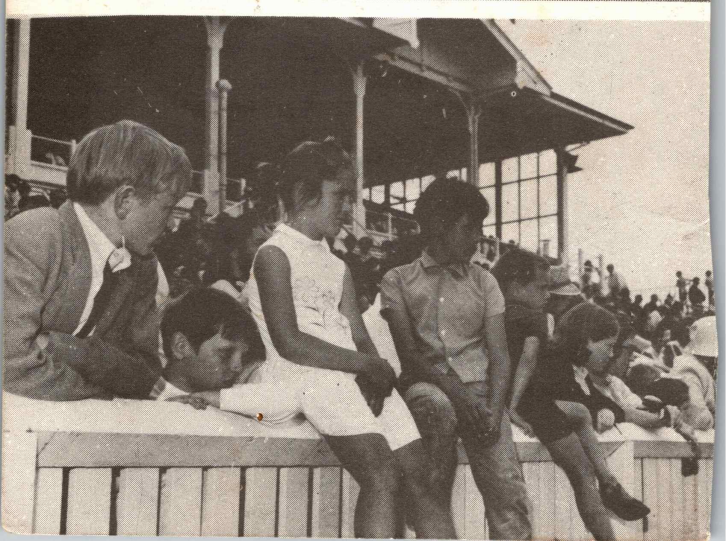

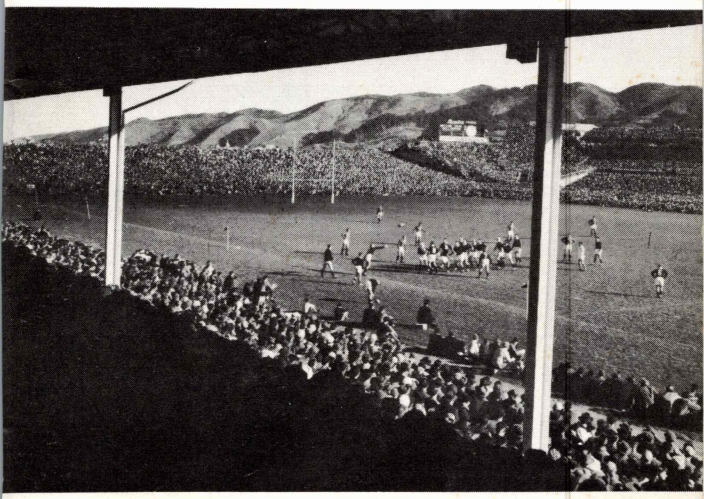

NEW ZEALAND FACTS AND FIGURES

PRODUCED BY

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NEW ZEALAND

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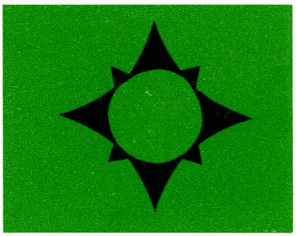
CONTENTS

	Page
• GETTING THERE	4
• THE COUNTRY	7
• A SHORT HISTORY	15
• THE PEOPLE	17
• GOVERNMENT	24
• FINANCE AND INVESTMENT	29
• FARMING	33
• FORESTRY	40
• FISHERIES	42
• MINERAL RESOURCES	44
• ELECTRICITY	47
• MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	49
• TRADE	52
• LIVING STANDARDS	57
• SOCIAL SERVICES	64
• INTERNAL TRAVEL	68
• PRESS, TV AND RADIO	71
• THE ARTS	74
• IDEAL HOLIDAYLAND	80
• SPORT	86
• IMMIGRATION	90
• NEW ZEALAND'S OVERSEAS REPRESENTATIVES	91



GETTING THERE

New Zealand is in the temperate zone of the South Pacific, halfway between the Equator and the South Pole. It is 6,500 statute miles (10,400 kilometres) from North America, nearly 13,000 miles (20,000 kilometres) from Western Europe, 1,400 miles (2,250 kilometres) south-east of Australia, and 4,500 miles (7,245 kilometres) from South-east Asia. Modern transport links the country with all parts of the world.

By Sea From Britain and Europe shipping lines serve New Zealand via Panama, taking 33 days, and a little longer via Australia and South Africa.

There are scheduled Pacific crossings from Vancouver and San Francisco with calls at Honolulu and Fiji. One service from San Francisco runs via Tahiti and Rarotonga. For travellers from Australia, sailings from Sydney to Auckland or Wellington take 3 to 4 days.

By Air New Zealand is easily accessible by air from any part of the world. It has its own international jet airline service—Air New Zealand—based at Auckland and operating direct flights to and from Los Angeles, Singapore, Hong Kong, Australia, and the Pacific Islands.

Air New Zealand, QANTAS and BOAC run regular services and special tourist-season flights from Sydney to Auckland, Wellington, and Christchurch; from Brisbane to Auckland and Wellington, and from Melbourne to Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch.

Air New Zealand and QANTAS provide daily connections between New Zealand and North America, and Pan American Airlines also provide regular trans-Pacific flights to Auckland. Regular flights are available to Fiji, Tahiti, and Honolulu.

Direct London/Auckland/Fiji flights via the Middle East and Sydney are provided by BOAC. The air trip from London to New Zealand may also be made via North America, the North Pole or South Africa. A regular service between Auckland and New Caledonia is maintained by Air New Zealand and UTA French Airlines. Air New Zealand's Coral Route service provides a link between Auckland and Samoa, and Polynesian Airlines flies a fortnightly service between Samoa and the Cook Islands.

Entry Formalities Entry procedure is simplified for visitors, but certain preliminary requirements must be met. These are all well known to shipping companies and airlines, which will ensure that they are fulfilled before tickets are issued.

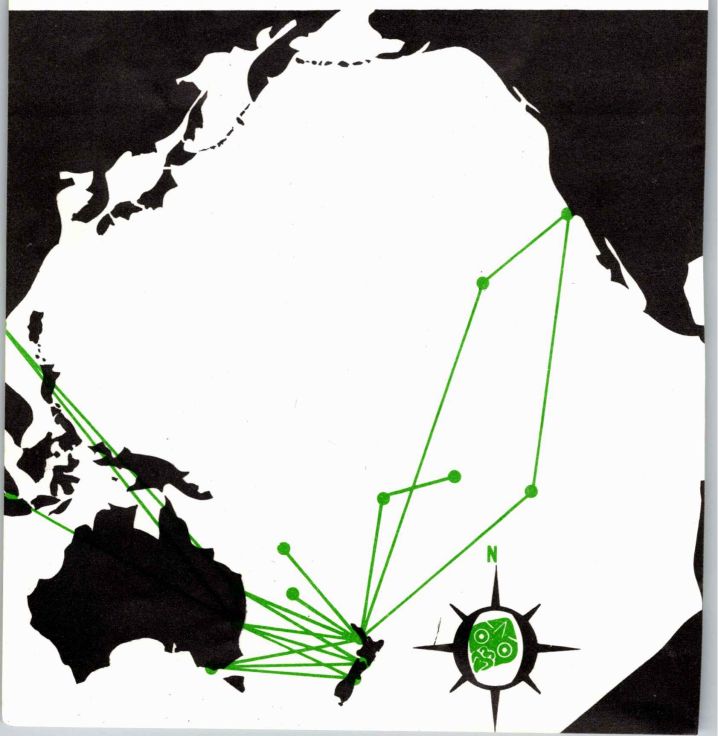
Intending visitors or immigrants should inquire at the nearest New Zealand Government office for details of entry permits, customs procedures and health and medical requirements. Addresses of New Zealand Government offices overseas are given at the end of the booklet.

All overseas visitors to New Zealand require passports, except arrivals from Australia who are British subjects, and children under 16 accompanied by a parent—if the child's name is included in a valid family passport.

Visas are obtainable from any of the New Zealand offices listed at the end of the booklet, or from British consulates in other cities. Visas are needed by non-British visitors, but citizens or nationals of Switzerland, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Belgium, Luxemburg, Monaco, Liechtenstein, or metropolitan France are exempt under reciprocal agreements. North American visitors to New Zealand are also exempt, provided their stay in the country does not exceed 30 days and that tickets for onward travel are held.

A visa is not needed for a visitor "in transit"; for example, a traveller who lives on board a tourist ship and leaves with the ship in a day or two. This rule also applies to people who are genuinely in transit from one country to another and whose visit to New Zealand is incidental. Such people must be booked to leave on the FIRST AVAILABLE onward transport and, in the case of someone arriving by air, within 48 hours of arrival. In exceptional circumstances some sea travellers could be considered "in transit" for up to 21 days, but anyone likely to be in New Zealand for more than 48 hours should make sure before arriving whether a visa will be required.

PACIFIC ROUTES OF AIR NEW ZEALAND



THE COUNTRY

New Zealand is in the Southern Hemisphere, 1,000 miles (1,600 kilometres) from north to south, between 34.5° and 47° latitude and from 166° to 178.5° longitude east. Wellington is approximately the antipodes of Saragossa in Northern Spain. In area, New Zealand, with a total of 103,000 square miles (267,800 square kilometres), is almost the same size as Italy.

The main islands, the North 44,281 square miles (115,000 square kilometres) and the South 58,093 square miles (151,000 square kilometres), are separated by narrow Cook Strait. Stewart Island, south of the South Island, is 670 square miles (1,700 square kilometres), and many small islands, both populated and unpopulated, lie around the coast.

Centres with population of more than 20,000 may be given city status and there are now 23 cities, several of which form part of the Auckland and the Wellington-Hutt areas.

The four main cities (Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin) are evenly spaced down the length of the country. Each has a good port and is an industrial centre.

Auckland, a sea and airport serving the rich Waikato and Northland dairying districts, is New Zealand's leading industrial centre and one of New Zealand's fastest-growing cities. The climate is subtropical, and the main harbour, the Waitemata, carries more yachts and pleasure craft than that of any city of similar size in the world. Of New Zealand ports, Auckland handles the largest tonnage.

The city also has the largest university, and is noted for its post-graduate School of Obstetrics and Gynaecology. The main city area is connected to the urban area on the North Shore by a harbour bridge over two-thirds of a mile (one kilometre) long. An international airport at Mangere, 13 miles (20 kilometres) south-west of the city, was opened for use by overseas jet services in November 1965.

Wellington, the capital, is at the southern tip of the North Island, in the geographical centre of the country. Situated there are Parliament Buildings, the head offices of all Ministries, many national bodies, banks, commercial firms, and Victoria University of Wellington. Wellington has a large and attractive harbour set in an amphitheatre formed by steep hills. Wellington city has little room for expansion and many of its workers live in rapidly growing "satellite" areas. The largest of these are the Hutt Valley (with an estimated population of 119,800) at the northerly end of the harbour, and Porirua, about 12 miles (19 kilometres), distant on the main highway north.

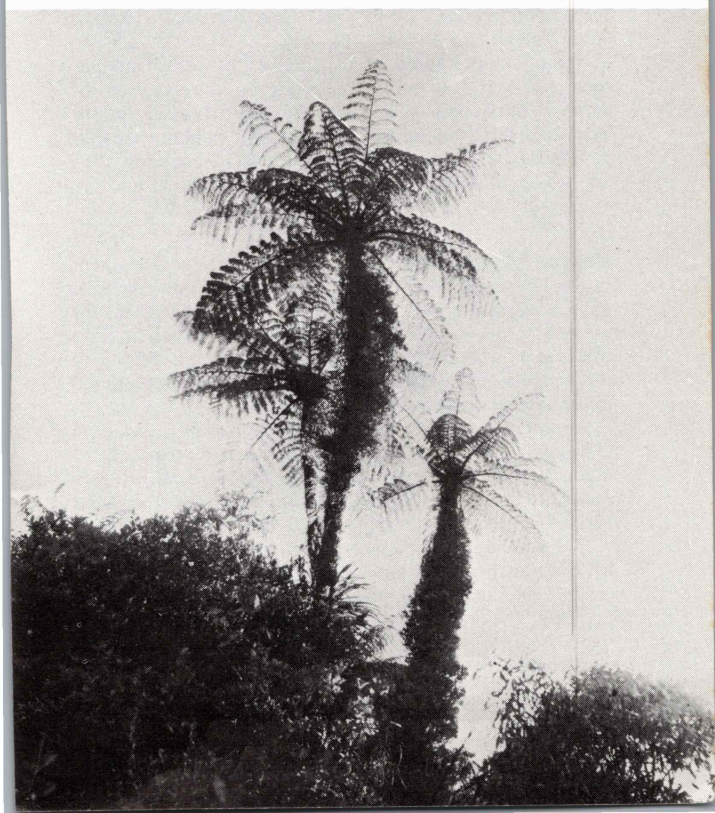
Christchurch, near the mid-point of the east coast of the South Island, is the centre of the great lamb, wool, and grain province of Canterbury. The city is laid out neatly on the Canterbury Plains, and with its parks, avenues, street names, beautiful rose gardens, and imposing cathedral is the most English of New Zealand cities. Lyttelton, its port, is separated from the city by the Port Hills, but connected by road and rail tunnels. The University of Canterbury is noted for its Engineering Faculty and Industrial Development Department. Also in the Christchurch area is the Lincoln College, the internationally famous centre of agricultural learning and research. An international airport is at Harewood, 7 miles (12 kilometres) from the centre of Christchurch.

Dunedin, 230 miles (370 kilometres) south of Christchurch, on the east coast of the South Island, is the centre of Otago Province. Founded by members of the Scottish Free Kirk, it has strong links with Edinburgh, whose ancient Scottish name it bears. Dunedin was once the most prosperous city in New Zealand after the discovery of gold in the Otago Province in 1861, and for about a generation the city had financial supremacy. As the supply of gold dwindled Dunedin devoted increasing attention to education. The University of Otago at Dunedin is respected for its schools of medicine, dentistry, home science, and mining. The first exports of frozen mutton were shipped from Dunedin in 1882.

Mountainous Country Although there are several lowland areas around the New Zealand coast, the country is mainly rolling and hilly with a chain of high mountains rather like the Apennines, more or less down the centre of both islands. Three-quarters of the country is 650 ft (200 metres) or more above sea level and 223 named peaks are above 7,500 ft (2,300 metres). The mountains of the South Island are the most spectacular and are called the "Southern Alps", after the Alps of Europe. No fewer than 27 South Island summits exceed 10,000 ft (3,000 metres). Monarch of these is Mt. Cook, which rises 12,349 ft (3,764 metres) amid glaciers and other peaks which are snow covered all the year round.

Mt. Egmont, in the North Island, is a solitary, almost symmetrical 8,260 ft (2,518 metres) cone. Like other North Island peaks, it is of volcanic origin. Most of the volcanoes are now extinct, but three are mildly active: Ruapehu 9,175 ft (2,795 metres), Ngauruhoe 7,515 ft (2,290 metres), and Tongariro 6,517 ft (1,987 metres) grouped in the centre of the North Island. They are far from any large centre of population.

Tree ferns give a tropical look to native forest.



Rivers and Lakes Because New Zealand is mountainous and almost all rivers are short and torrential, most of them run swiftly to the sea. No part of New Zealand is more than 68 miles (110 kilometres) from the coast. New Zealand's rivers present a great variety of scenic attractions in their many waterfalls and rapids, and banks fringed with dense native forests. Abounding in trout and in some areas salmon, they attract many visiting anglers.

Hundreds of beautiful lakes also attract tourists for their scenery as well as for fishing and swimming. South Island lakes are noted for the grandeur of their alpine settings and the native bush surrounding them. Among them, in the South Island, are Te Anau 132 square miles (343 square kilometres), Wakatipu 112 square miles (291 square kilometres), and Wanaka 75 square miles (195 square kilometres). The largest lake, Taupo 238 square miles (618 square kilometres), is in the North Island.

Because the country is narrow in comparison with its length of 1,000 miles (1,600 kilometres), it has a very long coastline in proportion to its area with a few natural harbours but many attractive beaches. Even in more closely populated districts there are many open spaces with few inhabitants. Much of these comprise hilly country, often with areas of native forest or bush, which does not lend itself to cultivation.

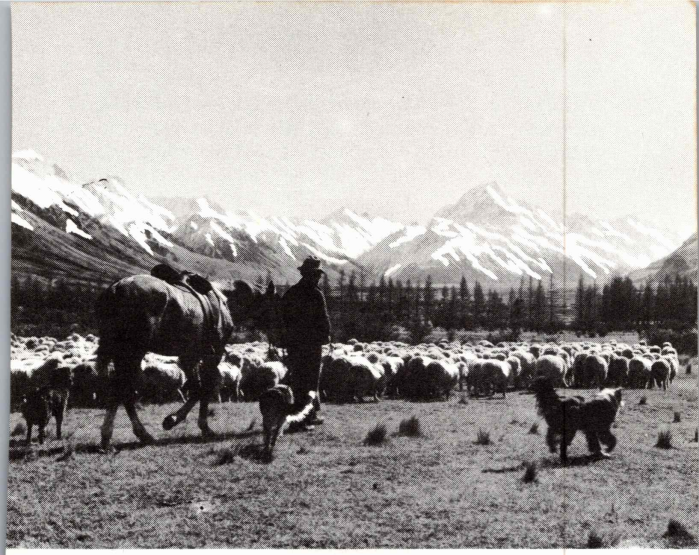
Pasture and forest in most districts combine to form a green countryside, often, to some overseas visitors, vividly green.

About one-thirteenth of the land of New Zealand has been reserved for public purposes by the creation of national parks, of which there are 10 in sparsely populated areas. These contain scenery of distinctive quality or features so beautiful that in the national interest they are preserved as far as possible in their natural state.

Unique Plants and Trees Although New Zealand is in the temperate zone, many of its native plants and trees have a tropical appearance. Almost all are evergreen, the seasonal changes being minor. As 75 percent of its flora is found nowhere else, and some of the plants belong to the world's oldest forms, New Zealand is of exceptional interest to the botanist.

Several native trees are important timber producers, although New Zealand has had to turn increasingly to quicker-growing introduced varieties, especially *Pinus radiata*. There are still plentiful supplies of New Zealand beech (*Nothofagus*), dominant in South Island forests.

The beaches and lakesides are brightened in December by trees such as the kowhai (*Sophora microphylla*) with yellow blooms, and the pohutukawa (*Metrosideros excelsa*). The latter is called the "New Zealand Christmas tree" because its profusion of red flowers bloom at Christmas.



Mustering on river flats below Mt. Cook.

Animals Mostly Introduced Two varieties of bat and the scarce Maori rat are the only land mammals of the period before European settlement. But the early European settlers introduced many species which experience has now shown the country would have been better without. These include red and fallow deer, wild goats, wild pigs, wallabies, opossums, and rabbits, all excellent game, but officially classed "noxious" because of the damage they do to forests or pasture. There are also stoats, ferrets, hares, hedgehogs, rats, and mice, but no snakes and only a few kinds of annoying insects.

Chamois, the first of which, a gift from Emperor Franz Josef of Austria, were liberated by the New Zealand Government in 1907, and thar are now well established in the high-country areas of the Southern Alps. Wapiti (elk) are established in the Fiordland region of the South Island and in the North Island are herds of Sambur, Javan Rusa, and Japanese Sika.

The best known native birds are the Kiwi (*Apteryx*) and the weka (*Gallirallus australis*), neither of which can fly; the bellbird (*Anthornis melanura*) and tui (*Prosthemadera novaeseelandiae*); the fantail (*Phipidura fuliginosa*); the kaka (*Nestor meridionalis*), a green and brown parrot of the forest; the kea or mountain parrot (*Nestor notabilis*); the pukeko or swamp hen (*Porphyrio melanotus*); the morepork or native owl (*Ninox novaeseelandiae*); the rare white heron (*Egretta alba*); and the wood pigeon (*Hemphaga novaeseelandiae*). Introduced birds that have become acclimatised include sparrows, blackbirds, thrushes, skylarks, starlings, minahs, magpies, chaffinches, and goldfinches. Several introduced game birds such as quail and pheasants, water fowl, and wild ducks are also plentiful.

The takahe (*Notornis mantelli*), a flightless bird believed extinct for half a century, was rediscovered in 1948 in a remote valley in the Fiordland area of the South Island. The bird, a large type of rail, is now protected by the declaration of 500,000 acres (200,000 hectares) of its habitat as a closed sanctuary.

A great variety of sea birds are found in New Zealand. These range from the albatross to the penguin and the gannet (*Sula bassana serrato*). The migratory godwit flies yearly from the Northern Hemisphere.

The remarkable tuatara, a "living fossil" with prehistoric family connections, is found now only on some off-lying islands. This lizard-like reptile is believed to have a life span of at least 100 years.

Wellington City, the commercial and administrative centre, is built around a magnificent harbour.

The Climate New Zealand enjoys summers that are not uncomfortably hot and winters that are short and comparatively mild.

Abundant sunshine and a rainfall spread fairly evenly throughout the year make it possible in most areas for cows, sheep, and other stock to graze in the open all the year round. Mean annual figures for the four main cities are:

MEAN TEMPERATURE

Fahrenheit (Centigrade)

	Auckland	Wellington	Christchurch	Dunedin
Daily Max. Jan	73 (23)	68 (20)	70 (21)	67 (19)
Daily Min. Jan	60 (16)	55 (13)	53 (12)	52 (11)
Daily Max. Jul	57 (14)	51 (11)	50 (10)	50 (10)
Daily Min. Jul	46 (8)	42 (6)	34 (1)	37 (3)

MEAN ANNUAL RAINFALL

Inches (Centimetres)	49 (124)	48 (121)	26 (66)	31 (79)
Rainy Days	173	158	116	167

BRIGHT SUNSHINE

Hours	2,090	2,010	1,990	1,730

Day-to-day weather tends to be changeable and windy, a pattern that varies little from season to season. Conditions in the north are subtropical, but the highest temperatures are recorded in eastern districts; only twice has 100°F (38°C) been recorded in New Zealand, at Gisborne and Ashburton.

Much of New Zealand has 2,000 hours of sunshine a year, and parts of Nelson, Marlborough, Hawke's Bay, and Bay of Plenty have 2,400 hours. Cloudiness increases in the south and Invercargill's sunshine figure (1,660 hours) is typical.

Rainfall tends to be heavier on the western coastal strip of both islands, but especially in the South Island. At the South Island west coast town of Hokitika, known for its wet climate, the annual rainfall averages 109 in. (277 cm).

Although New Zealand's location in the Southern Hemisphere is comparable with that of Italy, there is little resemblance between the climate of Central Europe and that of New Zealand. The main differences are in the regular spread of rainfall over the four seasons, and the relative absence of extremes of heat and cold.

The seasons in New Zealand are opposite to those in the Northern Hemisphere. During Europe's winter cold, New Zealand is bathed in summer sunshine. The New Zealand seasons are:

Summer: December, January, February.
Autumn: March, April, May.
Winter: June, July, August.
Spring: September, October, November.

Christmas is thus celebrated in summer. As in Europe, there is usually a family dinner and an exchange of presents, and it is not unusual for the dinner to take place out of doors on the lawn or, if the family is on a camping holiday, on a folding table beside a tent. The menu could include, fresh green peas, new potatoes, a leg of spring lamb, and the traditional British-style plum pudding.

Time New Zealand is just west of the International Date Line and its standard time is 11 hours 30 minutes ahead of Greenwich mean time. Daylight saving of 30 minutes is observed permanently, which puts New Zealand time exactly 12 hours ahead of G.M.T. At noon in New Zealand times elsewhere are:

Sydney	10.00 a.m.
London	12 midnight previous day.
San Francisco	4.00 p.m. previous day.
New York	7.00 p.m. previous day.
Singapore	7.00 a.m.
Geneva	1.00 a.m.

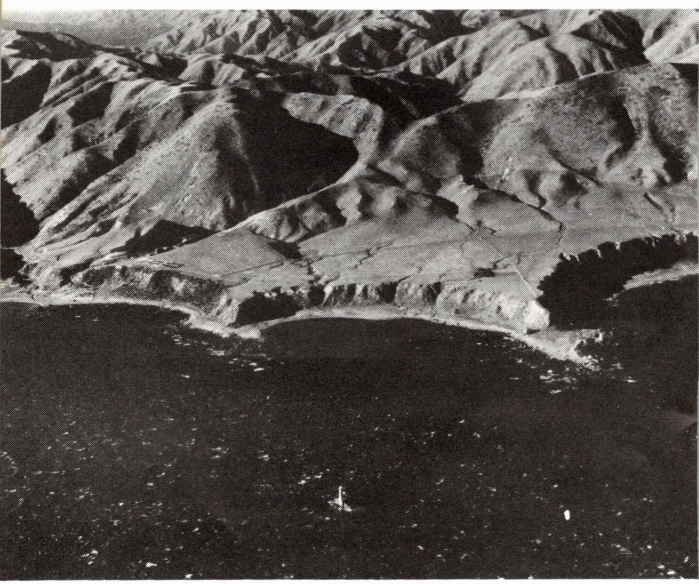
Pacific Islands to Antarctic New Zealand administers or has special relationships with territories from the tropics to the Antarctic. These include the inhabited Chatham Islands 500 statute miles (870 kilometres) east of the centre of the South Island, and to the south the sub-antarctic Campbell Island (a weather station), and the uninhabited islands of Auckland, Antipodes, Snares, Solander, and Bounty.

To the north-east of the North Island are the Kermadecs, Niue Island, the Cook Group, and (north of Samoa) the Tokelau Islands.

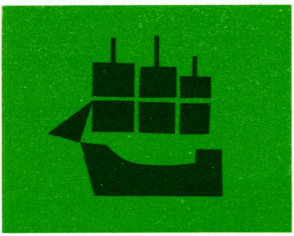
The Cook Group of 15 islands totalling 93 square miles (242 square kilometres) has a population of 19,777. Niue Island, 100 square miles (260 square kilometres) has 5,324 people. The three atolls of the Tokelaus, with only about 4 square miles of land (10.4 square kilometres) have a population of 1,832. The Cook Islands have full internal self-government and it's people are New Zealand citizens. The Kermadecs, five subtropical islands, are uninhabited except for personnel to man a weather station.

New Zealand administered the former German colony of Samoa from 1920 under a League of Nations mandate, and from 1946 as a United Nations Trust Territory, until it became the first independent Polynesian state on 1 January 1962. Today New Zealand has a special Treaty of Friendship with Western Samoa.

The Ross Dependency, in the Antarctic, is under New Zealand control, and scientific research stations have been there since 1957. New Zealand's research headquarters in the Ross Dependency is Scott Base.



This coastline is typical of the country's rugged topography.



A SHORT HISTORY

When Abel Tasman, the Dutch navigator, discovered New Zealand in 1642, it was inhabited by the Maoris, a Polynesian people thought to be of south Asian origin who migrated from the Asiatic mainland through the islands of the eastern and south Pacific, which they explored extensively. Most Maori tribes arrived in New Zealand from the Society Islands about the middle of the fourteenth century.

Many years later, in 1769, the next recorded voyage to New Zealand by a European, Captain James Cook of the Royal Navy, was made. On the first of three visits, he mapped the two main islands and discovered the passage between the two islands—Cook Strait—named after him.

Early in the nineteenth century, sealers and whalers were active around New Zealand, some settling in various parts of the country. The unruly and generally unsatisfactory nature of such settlement became apparent, especially to those with humanitarian interests. Christian missionary work among the Maoris was begun in 1814 by the Rev. Samuel Marsden of the Church Missionary Society (an affiliate of the Church of England). But European interchanges with the Maoris did not always lead to good will or justice. Eventually, the British Government was obliged to establish sovereignty over the islands of New Zealand. In February 1840, Captain William

Hobson, R.N., and leading Maori chiefs signed the Treaty of Waitangi, by which they acknowledged British rule and received for the Maori people full British citizenship. In return, the Maoris were guaranteed protection of their lands, forests, fisheries, and other territorial rights. An annual commemoration ceremony, on 6 February, is held at Waitangi (in the north of the North Island).

Organised Settlement The first ships bringing colonists arrived in the year the Treaty of Waitangi was signed. Ever since there has been a steady stream of settlers from the British Isles, and this, in more recent years, has been augmented by settlers from Europe and elsewhere (see Immigration).

In 1852, Britain granted self-government to New Zealand. The central New Zealand Government was initially at Russell, in the Bay of Islands, then at Auckland, and finally at Wellington. In addition, Provincial Governments had wide powers until 1876, when they were abolished.

For several decades after the start of organised European settlement there was friction between Maori and European. Most of the trouble arose over the sale of land, and developed sometimes into conflict. Fighting took place mainly in the North Island. In some battles the settlers had the support of Maori tribes who remained loyal to the Crown. The last conflicts took place nearly 100 years ago.

In 1867 four seats in the New Zealand House of Representatives were specifically set aside for Maori members of Parliament to represent their own race. This is still the case, while in addition, Maoris may also contest European seats.

In 1872 two Maori chiefs entered the Legislative Council or Upper House (a chamber which ceased to exist in 1950 when New Zealand adopted unicameral government). Maori and European have long since resolved major differences and live in harmony. Today the equality of the two peoples is considered an example in racial tolerance and co-operation. This is because of mutual respect and good will between the Maori and European peoples. The Maori, like the European, takes his place in society according to his tastes, interests, religion, level of culture, and education, and the standard of living he can afford. Although different customs cause variations in administration of the two peoples, there are no distinctions in basic legal, educational, economic, or political rights.

THE PEOPLE

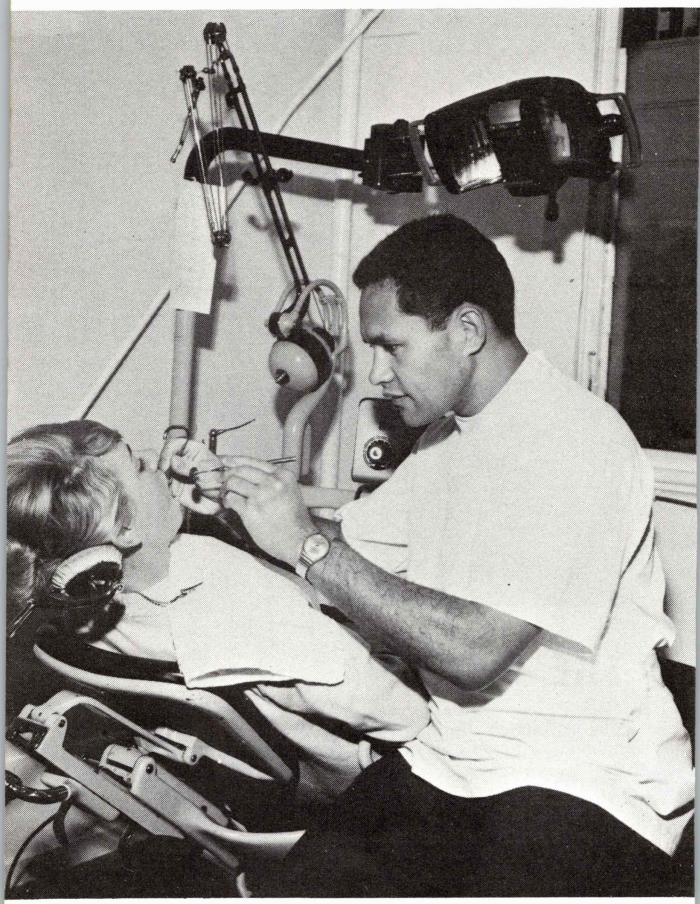
The estimated population of New Zealand at 1 April 1970, was 2,820,814. About 50,000 are added every year and the three million mark should be reached in 1971. Although immigration is still significant, the annual increase is due mainly to an excess of births over deaths.

More than 90 percent of New Zealanders are of British descent with 8 percent Maoris and fewer than 2 percent born in foreign lands.

The Maori People In few countries has such a measure of harmony between peoples of different racial and cultural background been achieved as in New Zealand. In general Maoris and Europeans live together in mutual respect fostered by friendships formed at school, at work, and on the playing fields, and inter-marriage is increasing.

Yet it was not always so. Though the Treaty of Waitangi of 1840 guaranteed to the Maori people the rights and privileges of British subjects and the full possession of their lands, their interests were often overlooked in the first 50 years of settlement. A large proportion of their lands passed to European ownership. Isolation, indifference, and lack of education held back Maori people from participation in the economic and social development of the country.

With the turn of the century, however, there emerged a group of able and well educated young Maori men



Maoris follow the same professions as other New Zealanders.

who formed themselves into the Young Maori Party devoted to the welfare of the Maori people.

A steady revival followed, receiving impetus in recent times from a new Government policy towards the Maoris the principles of which were practical, social, and economic equality, in addition to formal legal equality.

It is now officially and generally acknowledged that the Maori people have some different ways and in part a different culture. This shows itself when the highly complex and individualistic European civilisation is compared with the Polynesian communal way of living. However, the gap between the two ways of life is narrowing, and some parts of Maori culture are being successfully integrated into the New Zealand way of life.

European and Maori children, members of a school orchestra.

The New Zealand Maori Council established in 1962 is an effective contact between the Government and the Maori people. The Council comprises representatives of Maori committees throughout the country.

Until recent years many Maoris lived deep in the country, and away from the influences of European civilisation, but the old Maori way of pre-European times does not exist in any pure way. Often the absorption of European culture has depended on the extent to which a community has associated with Europeans.

Today isolation has practically disappeared because progress is bringing the amenities of modern life to back-country areas, and Maori youths are moving to the towns and cities.

Because of introduced European diseases, the Maori population decreased from 56,000 in 1858 to about 42,000 in 1896. But since then the Maori population has increased steadily to make up 8 percent of today's population. The present rate of growth—3·4 percent a year—is one of the highest in the world and more than twice the European rate.

A large part of the Maori population is concentrated in some country districts where job opportunities are not as good as in the cities. Over half of the people now live in the towns and cities and, as a result, great changes are taking place economically and socially.

Since the beginning of constitutional government, the Maori has had political rights, the Constitution Act of 1852 making no distinction in this respect.

Their parliamentary representation is described in the section, "A Short History".

Distinguished political leaders of the past include Sir James Carroll, Sir Maui Pomare, Sir Apirana Ngata, and Sir Peter Buck, a noted anthropologist. Both Carroll and Ngata were acting Prime Ministers at different times.

Today, Maoris are now successful in every type of industry and profession. Some of New Zealand's scholars, orators, politicians, and administrators are Maori or part-Maori.

Maoris have been outstanding in most sports, particularly rugby football. New Zealand's war history contains accounts of many notable Maori exploits and Maoris are strongly represented in New Zealand armed forces in South-east Asia.

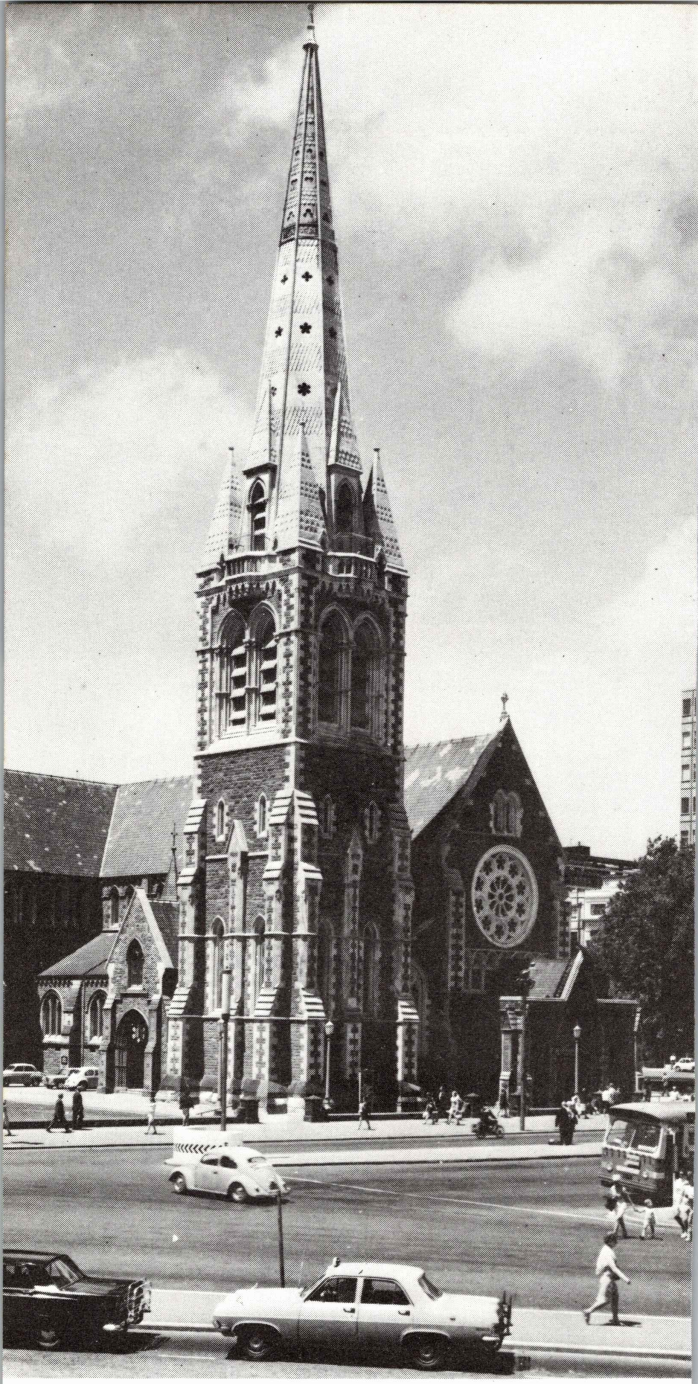
Springtime for two typical New Zealanders.

A holiday crowd attends a summer sports meeting.

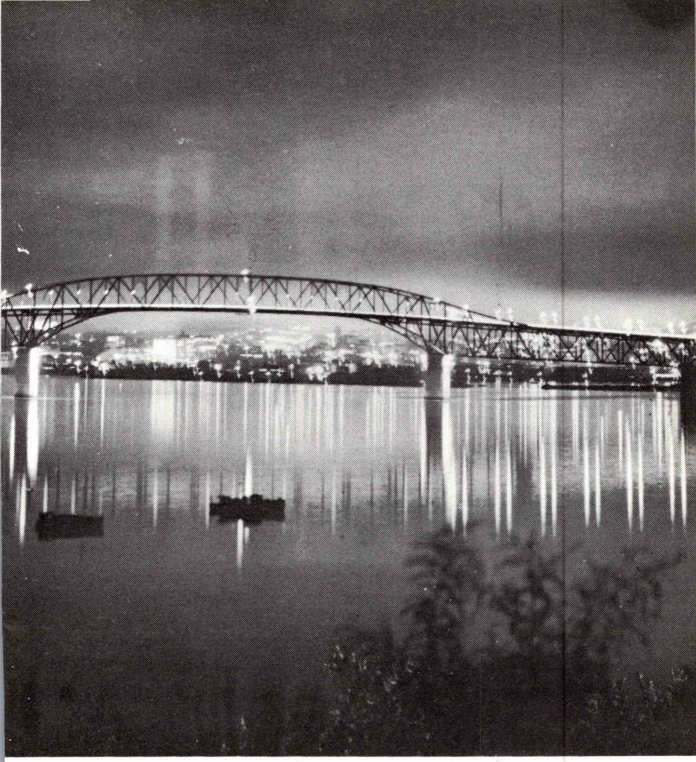
Population There are about 27 persons to the square mile (259 hectares) over the whole of New Zealand. Density of population varies from 293 persons a square mile in the central Auckland district of the North Island to 4 persons for every square mile in some more thinly populated areas. About 70 percent of the population, including 96 percent of the Maoris, live in the North Island.

The population of the largest centres estimated at April 1970, was—

Auckland urban area	603,500
Wellington urban area (including the nearby Hutt Valley)	301,000
Christchurch	260,200
Dunedin	110,100
Hamilton	71,900
Palmerston North	52,700
Invercargill	49,300
Napier	38,200
Hastings	41,000
Wanganui	38,800
New Plymouth	36,700
Rotorua	37,300
Tauranga	35,300
Whangarei	32,600
Timaru	28,600
Gisborne	29,500
Nelson	28,700



The Anglican Cathedral of Christchurch dominates the city square.



An eight-lane harbour bridge provides access to Auckland, largest city in the country.

Language English is spoken by everyone, including Maoris, many of whom also speak their own language. French is widely taught in schools and universities, but courses are also available in mainly European languages, including German, at university level and at many secondary schools.

Religion There is no State church in New Zealand. Four-fifths of the people belong to one or other of four main denominations. There are about 835,000 Anglicans (Church of England), 539,000 Presbyterians, 364,000 Roman Catholics, and 173,000 Methodists.

GOVERNMENT

New Zealand is an independent member of the Commonwealth. The reigning monarch, Queen Elizabeth, is represented by a Governor-General, appointed for a term of 5 years. Sir Arthur Porritt is the present holder of this office and is the first New Zealand - born Governor-General of the country.

The political system is democratic and was modelled on that of Britain. Parliament had two chambers until the non-elective Legislative Council was abolished in 1950. The 80 members of the House of Representatives (increased to 84 for the 1969 election) are elected by universal adult suffrage for terms of 3 years. As previously stated, four of them are representatives of the Maori people. New Zealand was the first country to give the votes to women—in 1895.

In 1962, following the example of Sweden, the New Zealand Government appointed an Ombudsman to investigate citizen's complaints against decisions or actions of the State administration not actionable in Court, or open to immediate redress by the Government or department of state concerned. Experience shows that the Ombudsman serves a useful purpose by remedying an appreciable number of anomalies and faults. Of 4,163 complaints which the Ombudsman has investigated since 1962, he had as at 31 March 1968, found 320 to be justified.

Politics New Zealanders are actively interested in politics. Universal franchise gives the vote to all who are 20 and over. General elections normally take place every 3 years.

Two political parties, National and Labour, are represented in Parliament. The National Party, led by the Prime Minister, Sir Keith Holyoake, is a moderately conservative group and has been in power since 1960. At the 1969 election it was returned to office with 45 seats, to the Labour Party's 39. The Labour Party is led by Mr Norman E. Kirk.

1972 - LABOUR CAME TO POWER. WITH 56 SEATS TO NATIONALS 28

Administration Government policy as established by legislation, and Cabinet decision is administered by 37 Ministries, called "departments". Each department has a permanent head responsible to his Minister. Public Servants in departments under the control of a State Services Commission number 70,000. Another 130,000 are employed in such State services as teaching, hospitals, the Post Office, police, transport (railways, some road services, the principal airlines, and some shipping), and the staffs of quasi-government corporations such as Broadcasting. There are also more than 13,000 men and women in the armed services.

In addition to Central Government organisations there are over 600 local authorities—that is local administrations directed by elected private citizens as in Britain. These administer municipalities and counties, and many services and functions including harbours, hospitals, roading, drainage, and the distribution of electricity.

County, borough, city, and town councils, which number 262, are elected by residents over 20. Ratepayers, only, vote on special financial issues, such as the raising of local loans.

Public Services Private enterprise predominates in business, but such essential services as the railways, the main airlines, post and telegraph services, electricity supply, and radio and television broadcasting come under public ownership.

The Government owns the railways, including an inter-island road-rail ferry service, and through corporations, operates an international airline (Air New Zealand), and the main internal airline (National Airways Corporation). It also controls about 8 percent of road transport. Postal, telegraph, and telephone systems are always State operated in New Zealand, and television stations are operated by the New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation. Nearly all New Zealand shipping is privately owned. A tourist hotel corporation, set up by the Government, operates some of the tourist hotels.

More than half of New Zealand's coal output comes from State mines. Three-quarters of the commercially exploitable native forest is Government owned, as are half of the exotic plantations.

Parliament House at Wellington, the seat of Government.

International Relations Despite its small size and population, New Zealand is deeply involved in world affairs and seeks to play a full and responsible role within the international community.

As a South Pacific nation with an important Polynesian population, New Zealand has special and expanding ties with its island neighbours and with Australia, Canada, Japan, and the United States. It is closely concerned with events in Asia and maintains significant relations with many countries in that region. Being a country of predominantly British origin it is linked with Britain and Europe in countless ways through settlement and immigration, through participation in two world wars, through trade and national interest. New Zealand's association with the Commonwealth provides a setting for contacts with countries in virtually every part of the globe.

New Zealand belongs to a number of regional organisations for the Asian-Pacific area. As a member of the Colombo Plan, ECAFE, the Asian Development Bank, the South Pacific Commission, and ASPAC (the Asian and Pacific Council), it has sought to assist economic, social, and educational development. Consistent with its belief in collective security, New Zealand is a member of two regional defence alliances—ANZUS and SEATO—and participates in the ANZAM consultative machinery. Within the Commonwealth framework it has, since 1948, contributed a contingent to the Commonwealth Strategic Reserve stationed in Malaysia and Singapore.

New Zealand is a foundation member of the United Nations, which it has vigorously supported; New Zealanders have presided over the United Nations General

Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, and the Executive Board of UNESCO. It has taken part in United Nations activities in Korea, Palestine, Kashmir, Lebanon, the Congo, and Cyprus as well as contributing to the United Nations voluntary programmes of technical and economic assistance.

Defence New Zealand's defence policy is based on the principle of collective security. New Zealand accepts that it is not able alone to provide for the defence of its own isolated strategic area. It has therefore several times this century joined with its allies in collective military efforts, the most recent being under SEATO and Commonwealth arrangements.

New Zealand has a close working relationship in the military field with Britain and Australia. In addition, the ANZUS treaty of 1951 provides a framework for co-operation with the United States.

The Ministry of Defence, a department created in 1964 to embrace the three military services, is responsible for the application of defence policies by the services. The emphasis is on the establishment of small, thoroughly trained, permanent army, navy, and air forces.

The Army comprises an integrated regular and territorial field force and a regular static support force. The static support force commands, trains, and administers the Army as a whole. The field force (1968) comprises a combat brigade group, a logistic support force, and a combat reserve brigade group. Its main forces in South-east Asia are a regular battalion serving in Singapore, with two infantry companies deployed to Vietnam. An artillery battery and the infantry in Vietnam serve together with Australian forces. A services' medical team is also stationed in Vietnam and an Army engineer detachment is in Thailand assisting with the building of a feeder road.

New Zealand maintains a programme of defence aid to Malaysia/Singapore and Fiji, mainly concentrating on the provisions in New Zealand of specialised military training.

The main tasks of the Royal New Zealand Navy are to protect sea communications and to co-operate with the navies of those countries with which New Zealand has defence agreements. The Royal New Zealand Navy has in commission four frigates, and a number of ancillary vessels. One ship is constantly in Asian waters attached to the British Far East Fleet, while others make frequent visits to Australia, the Pacific, and Asia to take part in joint exercises. The Navy patrols fishing grounds, undertakes oceanographic research, and has been closely connected with activities in the Antarctic.

The Royal New Zealand Air Force maintains six stations within New Zealand, and a transport squadron is based in Malaysia.

Between 1950 and 1959 New Zealand had a compulsory military training scheme for youths. This was succeeded in 1962 by a selective scheme of compulsory training whereby each year some 3,000 balloted 20-year-old men undertake 14 weeks' training initially and 20 days annually for 3 years.

The strength of the regular forces in 1970 was as follows:

Navy	2,975
Army	5,782
Air Force	4,530

The Army had a territorial force of over 11,169. Of the total regular forces, about 1,156 men were serving in South-east Asia at 31 March 1970.

The New Zealand Government has, in the last few years, made provision for an increase in defence expenditure, which for the last 6 years has been as follows:

	NZ$ million
1962–3	56.16
1963–4	58.20
1964–5	73.94
1965–6	81.20
1966–7	88.58
1967–8	87.11
1968–9	85.34
1969–70	89.1

New Zealand's contributions in the South African War (1899–1902), both world wars and the war in Korea have been greater in quantity and quality than might have been expected from a country of its size.

New Zealand supplied 6,500 men in 10 contingents for the South African War, when its population was about 800,000. In the 1914–18 war, 98,950 men left New Zealand in the expeditionary forces and 16,697 lost their lives on active service. The population in 1918 was 1,150,000. New Zealanders served in Palestine, in Gallipoli, and in France.

In World War II New Zealanders served in the Western Desert, Greece and Crete, Italy and the Pacific, the Battle of Britain, and in air and naval engagements in most theatres. At the peak of mobilisation New Zealand had over 150,000 men under arms, which was 43 percent of all men of military age.

FINANCE AND INVESTMENT

Money New Zealand has a decimal money system, using dollars and cents.

Exchange Transactions Based on current rates of exchange the New Zealand dollar is worth approximately:

46½p.	sterling.
$1.00	Australia.
$1.12	United States.
$1.21	Canada.
4.88	Swiss Francs.
6.2	French Francs.
700	Lire.
4.18	Deutschmarks.
29.12	Austrian schillings.

New Zealand is a fast-growing country. For the year ending 30 September 1969, the population of New Zealand had increased by 1.0 percent a year. Construction work and capital investment are high to meet the demand for more production from farms, forests, and factories. During the past decade New Zealand has invested almost one-quarter of its gross national product in the provision of capital assets. House and commercial building is vigorous; electricity generating facilities are being doubled in less than 10 years; communications facilities are being increased; and provision is being made for rapidly growing numbers of students at schools and universities. About 14 percent of the gross national product goes to private investment and 9 percent to public investment.

Investments Of the total overseas investment in New Zealand about 60 percent was made in the last 10 years, just under half coming from Britain, nearly a quarter from other sterling countries, and most of the remainder from the United States of America and Canada.

From 1950–51 to 1968–69 there was an upsurge in investments. About NZ$548.6 million excluding portfolio investments, was invested in New Zealand companies by overseas interests. Most of the long-established financial organisations have overseas ties and recently there has been a substantial investment in service industries, particularly the wholesale and retail trades.

Five trading banks have branches throughout the country. The Government operates a central bank known as the Reserve Bank of New Zealand and also owns the largest of the trading banks, the Bank of New Zealand.

The Government, through a State Advances Corporation, lends money at moderate interest rates to farmers, home builders, and business people.

The Post Office operates a savings bank, which has branches throughout the country, as well as special savings accounts. Trading banks, Trustee savings banks, and investment societies also cater for savings accounts.

Although the State is also in the life, fire, and accident insurance business through the Government Life and State Insurance Offices, about four-fifths of insurance business is done by private companies.

Taxes on Income Income tax in New Zealand is deducted at source on the pay-as-you-earn system for all wage and salary earners. Self-employed people pay instalments during the year.

Government Revenue and Expenditure 1969–70

Revenue (NZ$ million)	
Direct taxes:	
Income and social security tax	779.2
Land tax	2.9
Estate and gift duty	26.3
Indirect taxes:	
Sales tax	97.6
Customs and excise	156.2
Other	39.9
Total taxation	1,102.1
Interest	90.0
Government receipts and trading profits	90.4
Total Revenue	NZ$1,282.5

Expenditure (NZ$ million)	
General administration	35.5
Interest on overseas debt	30.8
Interest on internal debt	113.4
Law and order	27.0
Defence	89.7
Development of industry	81.5
Social services:	
Health (including hospitals)	155.8
Education	196.3
Social security	322.4
War pensions	32.4
Public works maintenance	42.1
Subsidies	17.2
Other	131.0
Total expenditure	1,275.1
Balance of revenue over expenditure	7.4
	1,282.5

Examples of deductions from salary or wages are:

	AMOUNT OF TAX		
Weekly Earnings NZ$	Single, No Dependants NZ$	Married With No Children NZ$	Married With Two Children NZ$
30	3.90	2.67	1.47
40	6.28	4.98	3.78
60	12.43	10.65	9.04

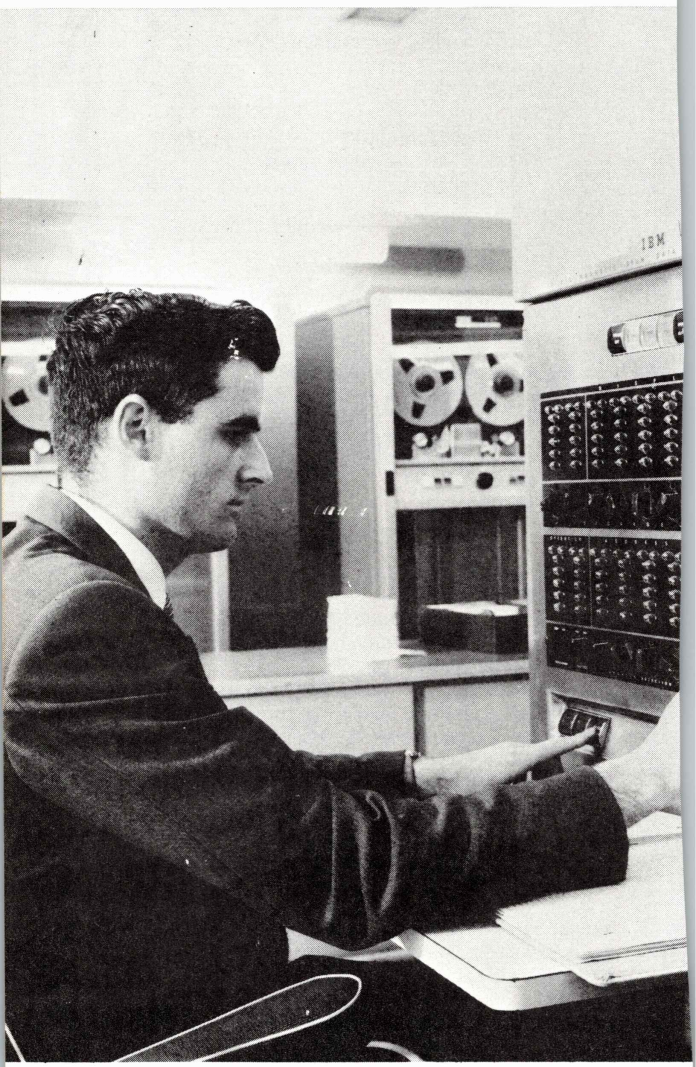
The value of allowances to employees such as free board, meals, and accommodation is included in earnings and is taxable.

Those earning more than NZ$2,600 a year and those who are self-employed make a return of earnings at the end of the year and any adjustments necessary are made then. This return is required because tax rates are determined by the total taxable income, a sum which varies because of special exemptions. These mainly are: personal NZ$275, wife NZ$275, each dependant NZ$135, life insurance premiums and superannuation payments of up to NZ$700 a year and self-employed persons NZ$950.

Basic rates of income tax on the amount of taxable annual income are: the first NZ$650, 7.85 percent; for the next $2,000, 24.50 percent; the next $3,000, 30.50 percent; rising in stages to a maximum rate of 50.0 percent on a taxable annual income of more than $12,000. Visitors are liable for income tax on income derived from New Zealand, which includes payments in New Zealand or elsewhere for services rendered in New Zealand. There is

a general exemption from tax on income from services on behalf of an overseas employer so long as the visitor does not spend more than 92 days in New Zealand on any visit and has not spent more than 92 days in the aggregate during various visits in any year ending 31 March.

New Zealand has agreements with Britain, Canada, the United States, Australia, Japan, and Sweden on double taxation.



Calculations by computer at the Treasury, Wellington.

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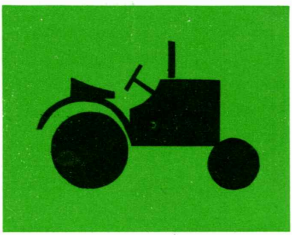


FARMING

New Zealand is one of the leading farming countries in the world. Grass is the basis of the country's prosperity, expert pasture management its most important vocation, and farm research its scientific life-blood.

The farms of New Zealand carry more than 60,000,000 sheep and over 8,500,000 cattle and over four-fifths of export earnings come from the sale of pastoral farm products. Meat, wool, butter, and cheese are New Zealand's principal exports, earning among them well over NZ$700,000,000.

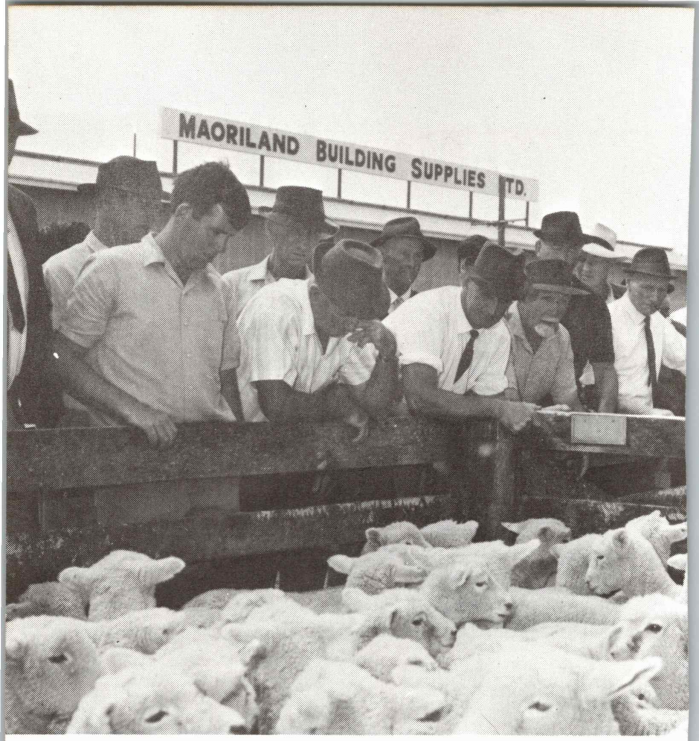
One-third of New Zealand is in sown pasture and crops, one-third is marginal land used for stock grazing or commercial forest and one-third is mountainous.

The development of highly efficient grassland farming has enabled New Zealand to become the biggest commercial exporter of meat and dairy products in the world and the second largest exporter of wool.

Although approximately 30 percent of New Zealand farms are less than 100 acres, the total area of these represents only a little under 3 percent of the occupied land of New Zealand.

At the other end of the scale, 38 percent of the total consists of holdings of 5,000 acres and upwards.

The smaller farms concentrate mainly on dairying, while the larger ones graze sheep and cattle, often on steep hill country that cannot be cultivated. Most farms in New Zealand are worked by their owners and, because of mechanisation, little hired labour is required.



New Zealand farmers waiting to buy new stock at a country saleyard.

Sheep and Cattle Through exports of wool, mutton, and lamb, the sheep industry has long been the mainstay of New Zealand prosperity. New Zealand is second to Australia in export of wool. The total flock is the fourth largest in the world, and ranks third in wool production. New Zealand specialises mainly in the production and export of crossbred wool; Argentina and Uruguay are her only serious competitors in this field. Except for small quantities taken by domestic mills, all the country's wool is sent overseas.

The first flocks, established in 1830, were Merino, a breed of sheep now favoured particularly in the high country of the South Island. In the next 20 years many English breeds were imported. These have been crossed with the Merino ewe and the result has made New Zealand mutton and lamb world famous for quality. Late last century the Corriedale breed was evolved, but the New Zealand Romney Marsh is the predominant breed. It accounts for more than 70 percent of the total flock.

Wool: Most of the large sheep farms of the pioneering days have now been subdivided and flocks have become smaller, although the average flock is still about 1,000. The practice has also grown of running small flocks of sheep on dairy farms.

The promotion of the wool industry, including support of auction market prices and scientific and industrial

Grazing of beef cattle is increasing on New Zealand farms.

Spreading fertiliser from the air.

research, is largely in the hands of the New Zealand Wool Board—a producers' organisation established in 1944, and a member organisation of the International Wool Secretariat.

The growth in the use of wool for carpet-making is of growing importance to New Zealand. Most of the crutchings (wool shorn from the sheep's crutch), second-shear wool and about half of New Zealand's crossbred clip of about 1,600,000 bales is used in carpet-making, principally in Britain, to a growing extent in the United States, and in New Zealand.

Meat: In recent years New Zealand has supplied up to 82.5 percent of the frozen mutton and frozen lamb imported into Britain, though increasing quantities of mutton are now being placed elsewhere, particularly in Japan, and an attempt is being made to increase sales to other parts of the world, particularly Europe.

As a result of extensive promotion work, there is a continuing strong demand overseas for New Zealand beef. To help meet this demand New Zealand farmers are systematically increasing beef cattle herds which had remained static for many years. In the 1967–68 year beef cattle numbers rose to a total of 4,500,000.

The most popular beef breed in New Zealand is the Aberdeen Angus, with the Hereford and Shorthorn next in number. Aberdeen Angus - Hereford crosses are very common.

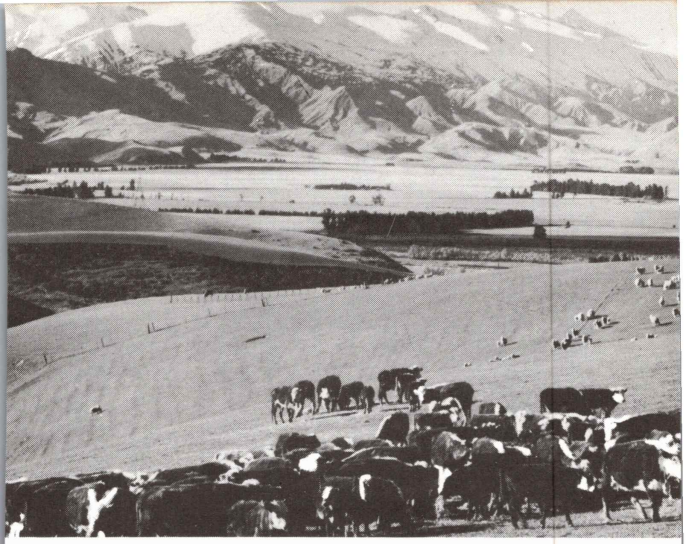
Dairy Products Factors that have enabled New Zealand to become the world's biggest exporter of dairy produce are the even, temperate climate with well distributed rainfall, grassland farming technique, farmer-scientist co-operation, mechanisation, and the use of fertilisers. Such is the degree of mechanisation of the dairy industry that it is not unusual for one man to milk 80 cows single handed and attend to the other farm work as well.

The New Zealand farmer is fortunate that in most districts grass grows almost all the year round. Winter pastures are supplemented by "feeding-out" of hay, ensilage, and root crops. Stock is not housed in winter.

Most dairying is carried out in the North Island in districts with an average rainfall of from 40 to 50 in. (100 to 125 cm). These flat and undulating dairy lands, heavily clothed in pastures of grass and clover, are top-dressed every year with 2 to 6 cwt (100 to 300 kg.) of fertiliser per acre. On some soil up to 1 ton per acre (1,000 kilograms per 4,000 square metres) of lime is applied every third year.

Four-fifths of dairy cows in New Zealand are Jerseys, the remainder being mainly black and white Friesians, with some Ayrshires and Shorthorns.

All butter and cheese factories and all but two of the dried-milk factories are owned by the farmers of the districts they serve. Co-operative enterprise has for many years been a feature of the processing of dairy produce.



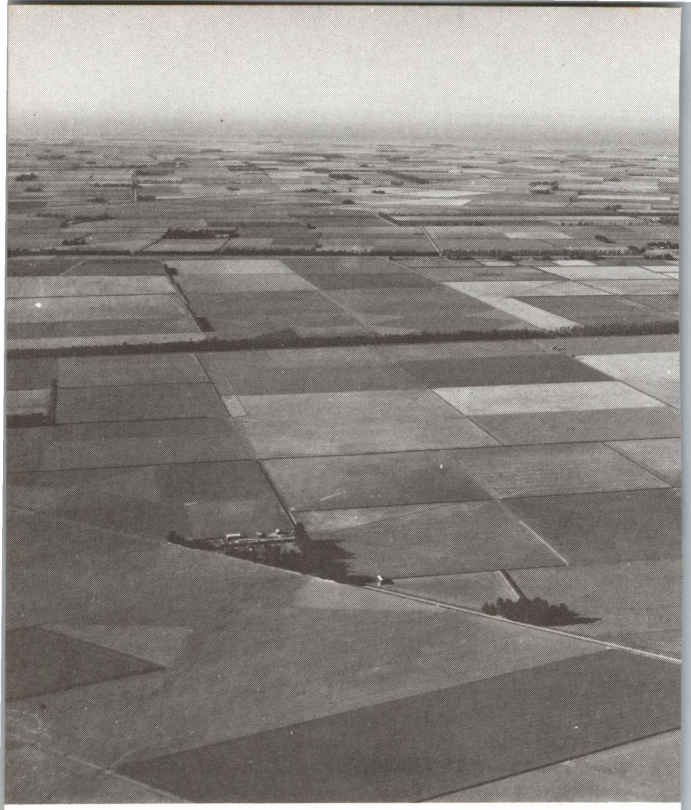
Sheep and cattle grazing on rolling farmlands.

Refrigerated stainless-steel tankers transport the milk direct from the farms to the factory. Most of the dairy factory plant and machinery is made in New Zealand.

Through the systematic application of the most modern methods of processing New Zealand dairy and meat products have won a high international reputation for consistent quality. The special importance attached to hygiene—whether it be in milking sheds, dairy factories, cool stores, or bulk transportation—has been one of the prime reasons for this consistency of quality. The most recent advances are a fully automated butter factory opened at Morrinsville in the Waikato district, and the introduction of the continuous butter-making process. The method involves the cream being put in at one end, going through a series of compartments in which it is churned, buttermilk is drained off, butter is washed, worked, and salted, and is then extruded into a packer which cuts and packs and finally a 56-lb box of butter emerges ready packed for export without being touched by human hand.

All overseas marketing of dairy products is done by the New Zealand Dairy Board, an organisation of producer and Government representatives. Farmers receive through their dairy companies a price set by an authority of Government and industry representatives in accordance with realisations overseas.

To suit the British taste a salted butter distinguished by a golden colour is exported. This butter, sold under "Fernleaf" and "Anchor" brands, is now established in many other markets as well. Cheese exported is principally a rich mature Cheddar. A wide variety of other cheeses, including Continental types, have been produced in recent years, mostly for the New Zealand market, and one in particular, Blue Vein, a Roquefort-type cheese, has gained export popularity.



Sixty-five percent of New Zealand's wheat is grown on the Canterbury Plains.

Crops New Zealand grows nearly all the wheat it needs, importing the rest from Australia. Large quantities of high quality grass and clover seed are exported especially to Britain, Australia, and America. Cropping, only a small part of New Zealand farming, is mostly for winter stock feeding.

Apples and pears are exported in large quantities, to Britain and Europe, and in smaller quantities to North and South America, South-east Asia, and the Pacific Islands. Apricots and strawberries are flown in the Northern winter to British and European markets. Other fruits, such as peaches, nectarines, plums, cherries, and citrus fruits, are grown extensively for the New Zealand market. At Nelson, in the north of the South Island, tobacco and hops are important crops. Enough tobacco is grown to supply half New Zealand's requirements and there is usually a surplus of hops for export. Some tropical fruit such as the tamarillo, formerly known as tree tomato (*Cyphomandra betacea*), Feijoa (*sellowiana*), Kiwi fruit (*Actinidia glyptostrobus*), and passion fruit (*Passiflora edulis*) are being exported, almost always by air freight. Wine is produced, mainly for local consumption, although some is now being exported.

Farming Science The production and use of phosphatic fertilisers have increased considerably in the past 20 years and production of these now is about 1,600,000 metric tons a year. More than 11,000,000 acres (4.5 million hectares) of grassland are topdressed annually, as well as over 2,000,000 acres (800,000 hectacres) of arable land in crops, gardens, and orchards. Specially designed aircraft spread more than 1,000,000 tons of fertilisers and lime each year, much of it on difficult hill country, to increase the sheep-carrying capacity.

Most commercial dairy herds, about 98 percent of dairy cows, are all milked by machinery, powered by electricity, which is cheap and available in remote parts.

New Zealand farmers use machinery for nearly every big job, including water supply, topdressing, haymaking, ploughing, sowing, reaping, milking, and shearing. Techniques of sheep shearing developed in New Zealand have attracted world-wide attention by their speed and efficiency.

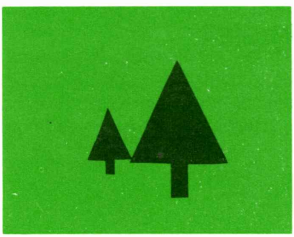
Livestock Numbers

Sheep	60,000,000
Milking cows	2,300,000
Total cattle	8,600,000
Pigs	600,000

The quality of the land varies, but on land suited to intensive dairying or fat lamb production, almost one cow to the acre, or 6–8 ewes to the acre can be carried. The average dairy herd is about 80–100 cows and many herds are of more than 100. Nearly 22,065 sheep farmers have flocks of more than 1,000. There are still about 250 farms with more than 10,000 sheep each.

Although the number of persons working on farms has declined over the past 28 years (118,000 in 1967 compared with 159,000 in 1939), production has doubled in volume as a result of higher levels of fertility, more efficient management, and increased mechanisation.

Jersey calves feeding from a dairy 'foster' mother.



FORESTRY

The remaining native forests of New Zealand, once a heavily forested country, cover about 14,000,000 acres (5,668,000 hectacres), or more than a fifth of the total land area. There are in addition 1,300,000 acres (526,000 hectacres) of exotic plantations.

Most of the native forests are maintained for soil and water conservation. About a quarter of New Zealand's timber and minor quantities of peeler logs, posts, etc., are obtained from native forests, but the rate of extraction is carefully controlled. It was recognised half a century ago that valuable species of native trees were very slow growing and there were insurmountable difficulties in renewing the forests after logging. To provide for the future, large-scale afforestation with quick-growing introduced species was undertaken, with so much success that in the year ended March 1970, 86 percent of wood requirements were obtained from exotic plantations.

General-purpose softwoods, mainly pines and Douglas fir, have flourished and supply the raw material for a steadily expanding industry producing sawn timber, wood-based panel products, and a variety of pulp products such as newsprint, other printing and writing paper and various types of industrial paper and hardboard.

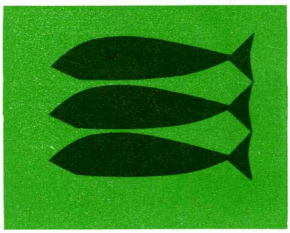
The exotic plantations are spread throughout the country, but the biggest concentration, about half the area, is in central North Island. Kaingaroa State Forest, 374,000 acres (181,500 hectacres) is one of the largest largest planted forests in the world. The acreage of privately owned forests in the same district is almost as large.

Timber cut from one of the world's largest man-made forests.

Pulp and Paper The pulp and paper industry based on exotic plantations, began on a modest scale 30 years ago. Major expansion took place in the mid 1950's, when Tasman Pulp and Paper Co. began operations and New Zealand Forest Products Ltd. diversified production. Development of the industry since then has been continuous, as the following production figures (for years ended 31 March) show:

	1958	1970
Woodpulp . .	209,437	552,992
Paper, paperboards .	130,993	438,953
Fibreboards . .	21,000	39,553

In addition to meeting most local requirements, the industry exports pulp and paper. The value of these exports in 1970 was NZ$28.2 million. Also exported were sawn timber, logs, and other forest products worth NZ$38.1 million. Australia is the biggest market, but exports to Japan have grown rapidly in recent years and now constitute 40 percent of total exports of forest products.



FISHERIES

The New Zealand fishing industry is currently going through a phase of expansion, development, and diversification. In recent years the total wet catch increased by 30 percent. In 1967 it reached the record figure of 713,500 cwt, which dropped slightly in 1968 to a catch of 671,870 cwt valued at NZ$84,488,614. The decrease was caused in part by the decision of two very large trawlers to fish for only 6 months and by the diversion of many large units to crayfishing at the Chatham Islands. Similar progress has been maintained in the export field. In 1968 exports of frozen fish totalled 77,225 cwt with a value of NZ$1,689,400. This fish was mainly imported by Australia and Japan.

The most startling increase, however, has been in the cray fishery, where catches have doubled and export receipts trebled since 1963. Overseas earnings from crayfish (known commercially as rock lobsters) in 1968 totalled NZ$12,728,750, an increase of about 100 percent over 1967 figures. This dramatic increase has been largely influenced by the extensive exploitation of the rich crayfish grounds at the Chatham Islands.

The rock oyster farming industry in northern waters is expanding rapidly. Four Government farms have been established. As at 31 December 1968 over 80 applications were received to lease areas of tidal land and sea bed for rock oyster farming, of which 48 were granted. The

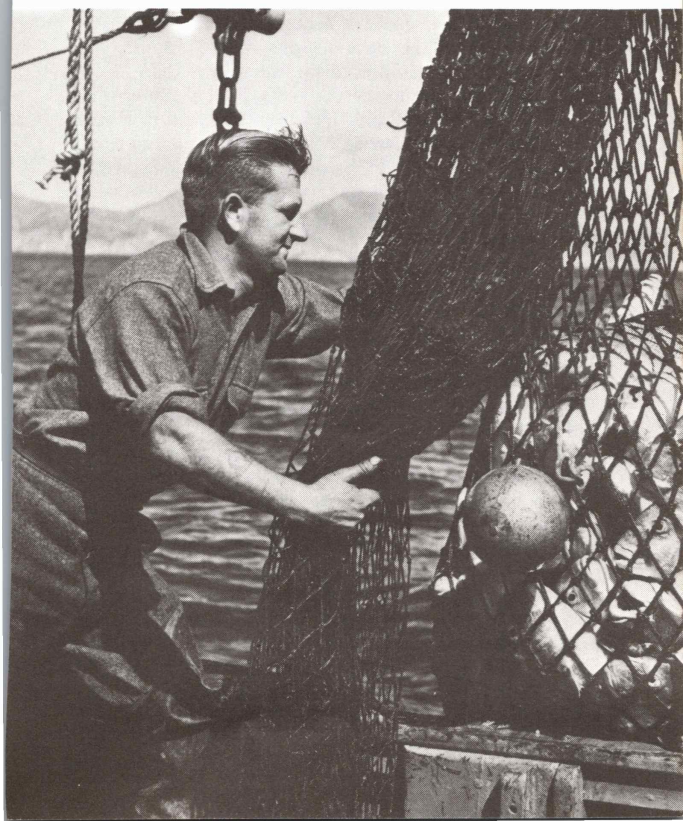
feasibility of farming rock oysters in New Zealand coastal waters having been established, it is expected that this aspect of the fishing industry may develop into an important fishery.

The Government technology vessel *W. J. Scott* has conducted purse seine fishing trials in northern and eastern waters and demonstrated to the industry the techniques necessary for purse seine fishing. Fish processing plants utilising school fish caught by purse seining are producing processed fish for both human and animal consumption.

Of the 42 main varieties of food fishes in New Zealand waters, snapper—similar to bream—and tarakihi constitute 46 percent of the fish catch. Other varieties taken in quantity include gurnard, blue and red cod, hapuka or groper, flounder, and sole.

The Foveaux Strait dredge oysters production for 1968 totalled 147,193 sacks. Other marketable shellfish include mussels, scallops, and paua. Toheroa is a prized New Zealand shellfish delicacy usually processed into soup and is much sought after in many overseas markets. To conserve toheroas the quantity which may be taken and the season for taking them are restricted.

Excellent edible fish are found in New Zealand waters.



MINERAL RESOURCES

A significant increase in exploration in recent years reflects the growing interest in the potential mineral resources of New Zealand.

Historically the important minerals in New Zealand have been gold and coal. A century ago gold played an important role in the development of the country but annual production has now dwindled to less than 10,000 ounces. In more recent years activity in the mining field has centred mainly on coal. However, the picture is now changing and in addition to coal the important minerals of the future are likely to be petroleum and natural gas, titano-magnetite and ilmenite sands, non-metallics such as halloysite and bentonite clays, dolomite, limestone, and high grade silica.

Oil and Gas The first oil well in the British Commonwealth was drilled in 1866 at New Plymouth, in the Taranaki district of the North Island. It tapped the Moturoa field, which is still producing small amounts of oil and gas.

Starting in 1970 natural gas from the Kapuni field in South Taranaki will be delivered by pipeline to Auckland and Wellington and several other North Island centres. Condensate from this field will form about 5 percent of the feedstock for the oil refinery at Whangarei.

The search for petroleum on New Zealand's Continental Shelf is currently showing promise. Oil and gas have been discovered at the Maui I site in the Taranaki Bight, and condensate and gas in the Maui II site, by the Shell - BP - Todd group of companies which is developing the Kapuni field. The semi-submersible rig Sedco 135-F which was brought to New Zealand, was to drill several more wells in the Maui structure and was also scheduled to carry out exploratory drilling in an adjacent prospecting area.

Ironsands The west coast of the North Island, from Kaipara Harbour north of Auckland to Wanganui, contains substantial deposits of ironsands. On the west coast of the South Island, from Karamea to Jacksons Bay, there are very large reserves of beach and dune sands containing ilmenite, and subsidiary zircon, monazite, and gold.

New Zealand Steel Ltd., has established a steel works at Glenbrook, south of Auckland, and a concentrator at north Waikato Heads. The production of steel from ironsands by the Stelco-Lurgi process began towards the end of 1969. In addition to diversifying and expanding New Zealand's economy this new industry is expected to save an estimated $40 million per annum in overseas funds by 1978–79.

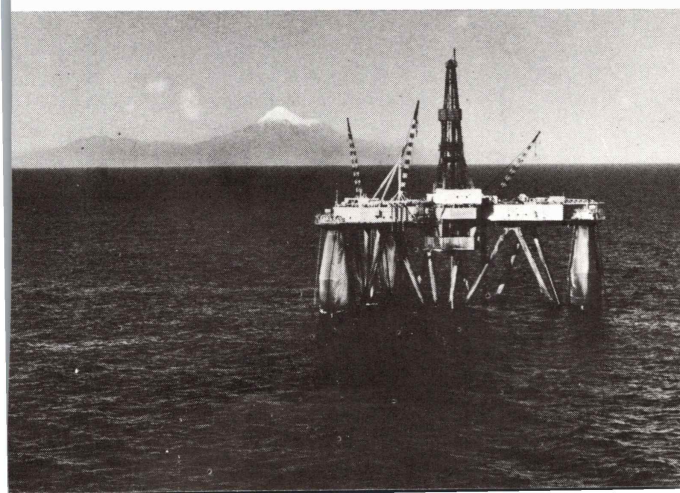
The ilmenite-bearing sands in the South Island are in world class for size and freedom from chrome and vanadium, but they are somewhat lower in titania content than those currently mined overseas. This, coupled with lack of suitable harbours, makes it essential to upgrade the ilmenite to a high titania product within New Zealand. Two companies and DSIR are conducting research into the beneficiation of the ilmenite concentrates.

Coal The country's 111 coal mines, of which 41 are opencasts, produced 2,224,568 tons in 1968. Most of this was sub-bituminous.

About 60 percent of New Zealand's coal is produced by the State coal mines.

Main uses of coal are for industry (cement works, paper mills, dairy factories, freezing works, etc.); gas manufacture, although with the imminent introduction of natural gas in the North Island this will decrease sharply; the generation of electric power; and domestic and commercial heating.

An oil rig off the Taranaki coast. Mt. Egmont, an extinct volcano, is in the background.



Other Minerals The most important section of New Zealand's mineral production is perhaps that of industrial minerals—

aggregate, sand, limestone, dimension stone, dolomite, pumice, serpentine, clays, bentonite, etc.

Salt has been produced by solar evaporation at Grassmere, in the Marlborough province of the South Island, since 1952. The 1968 production was 55,000 tons.

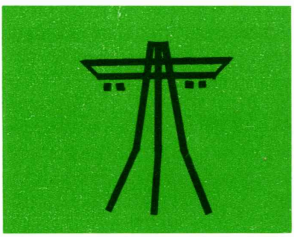
An interesting recent development has been the discovery, near Taupo in the centre of the North Island, of an underground deposit of **sulphur** with reserves in excess of 6 million tons. This is the first major discovery resulting from the present increased activity in mineral exploration. Feasibility studies are being carried out on this deposit and other areas of similar geological environment are to be investigated.

Small deposits of metallic ores such as **antimony, copper, cinnabar, scheelite,** and **manganese** have been mined. The only base metal production in New Zealand at present is from the Tui Mine at Te Aroha, where a **lead-zinc** deposit is mined on a small scale.

There are large reserves of **halloysite clays** in Northland suitable for high-grade chinaware and high-grade fillers for the paper and other industries. Recent research has resulted in the discovery of a process to beneficiate these clays, removing the christobalite-quartz fraction with the production of a very high-grade filler for the paper industry. Production has started in a small scale plant with the view to building up an export market in this product.

Large reserves of **bentonite** are available in both the North and South Islands and high-grade reserves of non-swelling bentonite near Coalgate, in Canterbury, are now being processed through a new plant to produce bentonite suitable for pelletising fine iron ores and clay of drilling-mud standard.

There are big reserves of both high-grade sand and lump *silica* and investigations on the feasibility of using the latter for a silicon-ferrosilican industry are proceeding. Subsidiary calcium feldspar forms a significant fraction of large reserves of high-grade silica sands in Northland and the beneficiation of these sands is now being studied.



ELECTRICITY

Because New Zealand is well endowed with lakes and rivers, water power provides 84 percent of the country's electricity. Both the North and South Islands are covered by a grid of transmission lines connected by 500 kV direct current cables crossing Cook Strait.

Some 72 local authorities buy electricity in bulk from the State system—the New Zealand Electricity Department—which generates 97 percent for public supply. The authorities are responsible for reticulation and retail supply to nearly all the country's consumers. The cost of electricity in New Zealand is among the lowest in the world. Half the total produced is used in private homes. The domestic supply is 50 cycle alternating current at 230 volts.

The biggest hydro-electric plants are the 540 MW stations at Benmore on the Waitaki River, the 220 MW Aviemore station on the same river and the 320 MW station at Roxburgh on the Clutha River—all in the South Island. A series of eight stations on the Waikato River in the North Island has a combined capacity of 864 MW. A new 700 MW station is being built 700 ft underground at Lake Manapouri in the South Island, largely to supply electric power for the new aluminium smelter being built at Bluff, near Invercargill.

A complex scheme which involves drawing upon the headwaters of many streams and rivers and diverting a part of their flow from one watershed to another is under way in the central volcanic uplands of the North Island.

This, the Tongariro project, includes the construction of a 200 MW power station, and will also increase the flow down the Waikato River allowing approximately a 17 percent increase in output from the existing stations. The total installed capacity of New Zealand Electricity Department's hydro stations at 30 September 1969, was 3,083 MW. The annual power generation to 31 March 1969 was 12,182 million units.

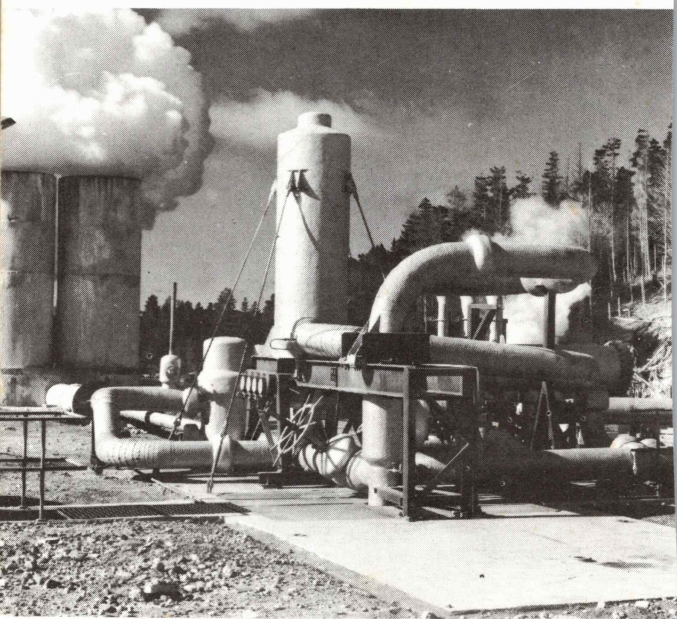
Besides hydro-electric generation the department has 692 MW of thermal plant operating. The most unusual of these is the 192.5 MW geothermal steam station at Wairakei, near Lake Taupo. Here underground natural steam reserves have been harnessed as at Larderello, Italy. The experience of the Italians in this type of generation was of value to New Zealand in exploratory work, but because of the nature of the New Zealand steam the scientists and engineers had to pioneer new techniques.

The only coal-fired station is of 210 MW at Meremere near Auckland. A 240 MW oil-fired station is located near the oil refinery at Whangarei, north of Auckland.

A 200 MW gas turbine station came into operation near Auckland in June 1968. Nuclear power is expected to be introduced in 1978.

The capital outlay of the New Zealand Electricity Department amounts to NZ$898 million.

Wairakei geothermal steam provides energy for electric power.



MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In recent years manufacturing in New Zealand has been one of the fastest growing sectors of the economy. Over the past 10 years the value of output of the sector has doubled and net value added, representing the contribution of manufacturing to the national income, has more than doubled. At the same time output per plant and per person has increased substantially.

The following figures for the period 1957–58 to 1967–68 illustrate the growth of the sector.

	1957–58	1968–69
Number of factories . .	8,529	10,501
Persons employed . .	162,985	229,074
Value of production ($m) .	1,290	2,790
Net value added ($m) .	328	814

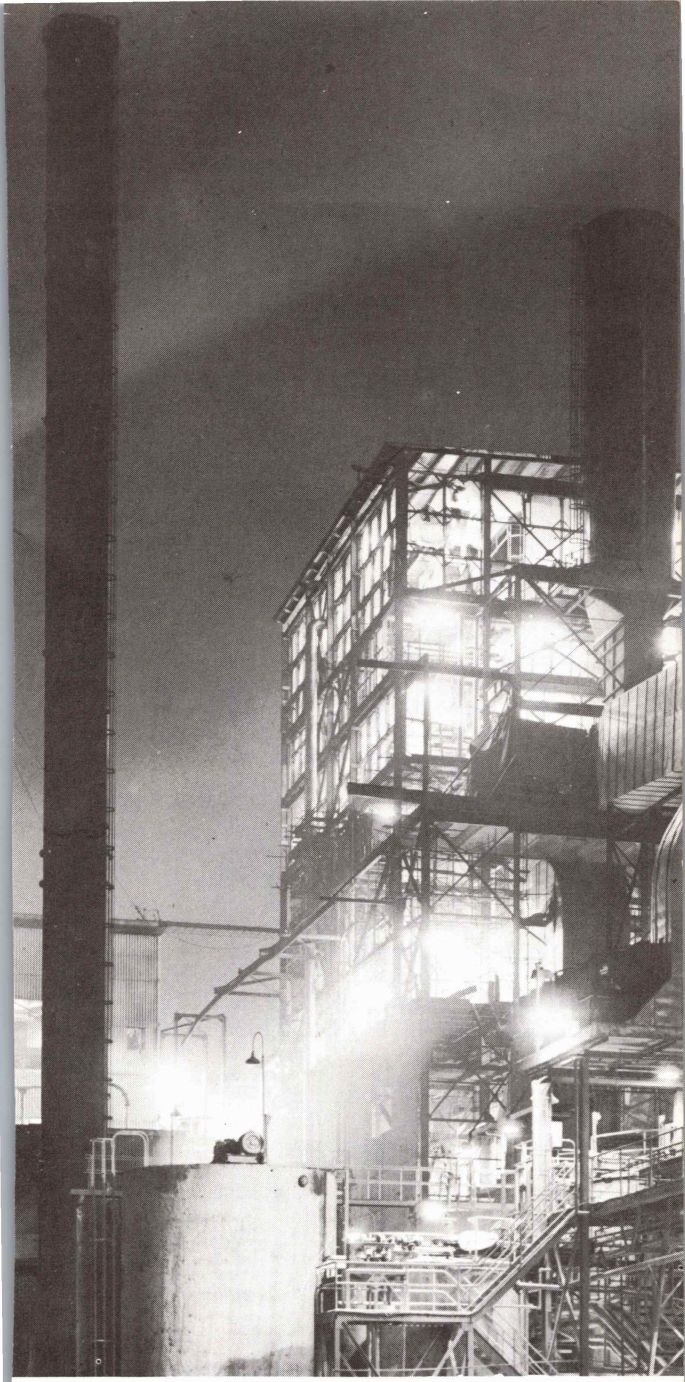
Manufacturing is a major contributor to the national income. The net value added of the sector in 1967–68 comprised 23 percent of national income compared with, for example, 12½ percent for farming. The sector is also a large employer of labour, with 27 percent of the labour force engaged in manufacturing activities.

Many manufacturing industries are associated in some way with farming. New Zealand produces and processes most of its own food. In many cases a substantial proportion of the output is exported. This includes quick-frozen vegetables, sausage casings, casein, butter, cheese, dried milk, and frozen meat. Other products processed from indigenous raw materials and also exported include leathers, scoured wool, wool tops and yarns, woollen fabrics, carpets, rugs and blankets, wood pulp, newsprint, and sawn timber. (For details see Trade section).

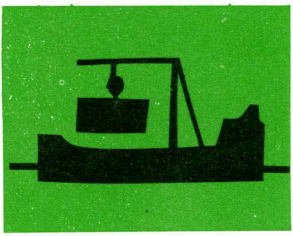
As a result of rapid developments in other fields of industry New Zealand now has a highly diversified manufacturing sector producing a large proportion of domestic requirements of industrial products. Thus there have been significant advances in light engineering, notably in electronics and electrical apparatus—telecommunication equipment, projectors, television repair equipment, thermostats, heavy duty fuse switches, cables, electronically controlled counting machines, and a range of electric motors. Other industries showing similar growth include building materials (particularly roofing, cement and bricks), textiles, and elastic fabrics, plastics, road construction machinery, materials handling equipment, machine tools, sawmilling machinery, air control equipment, refrigerators, deep-freeze units, and fertilisers.

Domestic production now also includes electric element tubing, steel chain, cast iron pipes, self-propelled hydraulic trench diggers, timber processing machinery, oil-fired kilns, and porcelain on steel pressed baths. New developments in textiles include the manufacture of rot-proofed tarpaulin cloth, shrink-proofed woollen yarns, non-yellowing white woollen yarn. More domestically manufactured components are being incorporated in motor vehicles. The range of vehicles assembled has been extended with the production of utility vehicles and the assembling of heavy trucks. New Zealand now has a substantial light aircraft industry.

One of New Zealand's fastest growing major industries is that of pulp, paper, and paperboard. Other major industrial projects which have been established over the last 10 years and which have contributed to the range and depth of manufacturing in New Zealand include an aluminium rolling and extrusion plant, a wire-rope works, a wire-drawing plant, a merchant bar steel mill, a copper and brass tube mill, sheet glass factory, a gin distillery, two nylon fibre-making plants, and an oil refinery. More recently, two major developments have been the establishment of a steel industry at Glenbrook, Auckland, using extensive deposits of ironsands (see under Mineral Resources) and the construction of a multi-million dollar aluminium smelting industry at Bluff, using power from the Manapouri hydro-electric scheme (see under Electricity). The smelter is expected to produce 110,000 tons of aluminium a year by 1972.



The Tasman paper mill works through the night.



TRADE

New Zealand has one of the world's highest levels of external trade relative to population. The exploitation of New Zealand's mineral resources, although expanding rapidly, is still at an early stage of development and the production of capital goods is as yet on only a small scale. New Zealand must therefore import a substantial proportion of its requirements of raw materials and machinery for its industries, and of capital equipment for the development of its ports, transport system, communications, and power plants. Certain foods and consumer goods not produced domestically, such as sugar, tropical fruits, watches, and cameras, are also imported.

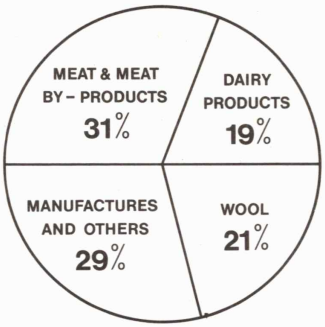
These and other imports cost New Zealand NZ$850 million, including insurance and freight, in 1968–69. This was about 20 percent of the country's gross national product. Export income in the same year was NZ$990 million.

A comparison of the value of total trade per head of population in some selected countries is:

TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE PER HEAD OF POPULATION, 1968, SELECTED COUNTRIES

Country	NZ$	Country	NZ$
Switzerland	1,233	Britain	537
New Zealand	613	Austria	545
West Germany	668	France	476
Australia	539	United States	299
Italy	346	Japan	229

To pay for its imports, New Zealand depends on the overseas exchange it derives mainly from exports of unprocessed and processed primary products. Wool, dairy products, meat and meat by-products comprise 71 percent of New Zealand's export income.



Proportions of Export Receipts

Because New Zealand is so far from its principal markets in Europe, North America, and Asia it has a heavy annual freight bill. Freight and other invisible payments (such as insurance, travel and interest) frequently offset any surplus of exports over imports.

Trade with the World New Zealand in the past has suffered to some extent from having a limited range of export products and export markets. In recent years emphasis has therefore been placed on developing additional markets for a diversified range of export goods.

The problems involved in market diversification are substantial and Britain, New Zealand's traditional market for its exports of primary produce, still takes 43 percent of New Zealand's total exports (against, however, 56 percent 10 years ago), including over 80 percent of its butter and cheese and 90 percent of its lamb. The European Economic Community takes 11 percent of New Zealand's exports (mainly wool), but only 1 percent is taken by the European Free Trade Association (excluding Britain).

Policies of agricultural protection obstruct the growth of New Zealand trade in some countries. Although there is a ready market for wool in Europe, New Zealanders hope that more European consumers will have the opportunity to add more of other items to their shopping lists in the future.

But despite the difficulties, worth-while progress has been made. Significant quantities of meat, cheese, butter, and dried-milk powder are being exported to Japan, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines, and other Asian countries. Japan has replaced Britain as the main market for New Zealand mutton. Japan has also become an important market for timber and is likely to replace Australia as the chief importer of New Zealand's forest products. The increase in exports of dairy products to Thailand for the condensery trade is particularly significant.

Taiwan is also taking a substantially greater quantity of New Zealand's dairy products. The Canadian market for spring lamb is being further developed by air-freighting supplies to British Columbia and, after many years of slow progress, the American lamb market is becoming a worthwhile commercial proposition. The United States and recently Canada are important markets for New Zealand beef.

Substantial progress has also been made in extending the range of export products. Extensive research in the food processing industries has yielded a wider range of meat and dairy products. Products of the forest-based industries are being exported in a greater variety and in greater quantities than ever before.

Japanese wool buyer examines a fleece

Exports of manufactured goods have undergone particularly rapid growth, increasing from a few million dollars a year a decade ago to over NZ$100 million in 1969. A wider range of products is being sold in an ever increasing number of markets. Manufactured products exported include parts and accessories for motor vehicles, light aircraft, ships and boats, textiles, carpets, chemicals, metal products, agricultural and industrial equipment, lawnmowers, fashion clothing, biscuits, confectionery, a wide range of specialist foodstuffs, veterinary vaccines, refrigerators and freezers, and many more.

This growth has resulted from the combined efforts of the Government and industry. The New Zealand Manufacturers' Federation has been particularly active in export promotion and, in recent years, has sent trade missions to Australia, South-east Asia, South Africa and Japan. The Government has given strong support through the operation of export incentives, the work of the Department of Industries and Commerce and through overseas publicity services.

The Trade Promotion Council, with representatives of secondary industry, primary producer boards, shipping interests and the tourist industry, meets quarterly to consider means of increasing overseas earnings. The Minister of Overseas Trade is chairman.

Direction of Trade The tables below show the overall pattern of New Zealand trade in more detail.

Direction of New Zealand Trade Year ended June 1970

Country	Exports from New Zealand to all countries*		Imports to New Zealand	
	NZ$000 f.o.b.	%	*NZ$000 c.d.v.*	%
Britain	385,718	35.9	278,610	29.6
U.S.A.	166,066	15.5	123,166	13.1
France	28,732	2.7	7,534	0.8
Australia	86,997	8.1	197,144	20.9
Japan	106,870	9.9	78,115	8.3
W. Germany	29,564	2.8	36,822	3.9
Belgium and Luxembourg	21,307	2.0	4,442	0.5
Italy	23,720	2.2	11,914	1.3
Canada	45,225	4.2	37,492	4.0
Others	180,959	16.7	167,099	17.6
TOTAL	1,075,158	100.0	942,338	100.0

*Excludes passengers' purchases, ships' stores and exports for which the country of final destination is not known.

Quantity and Value of Exports Year ended June 1970

——	Unit	Quantity	f.o.b. Value $(000)
Meat—			
Fresh, frozen and chilled—			
Beef	000 tons	165	143,277
Veal	,,	10	11,014
Lamb	,,	316	154,952
Mutton	,,	117	28,249
Pork	,,	1	597
Other kinds and edible offals	,,	40	26,531
Meat extracts and sausages	,,	..	434
Canned meat	,,	3	3,219
Sausage casings	(hanks)	7,649	13,495
Wool	million lb	669	204,465
Dairy produce—			
Butter	000 tons	195	109,695
Cheese	,,	89	44,343
Milk and cream, dried, condensed, evaporated	,,	181	31,357
Casein	,,	61	25,753
Lactose	,,	8	2,144
Hides and skins	No. 000	38,787	48,779
Pulp, paper, and newsprint	..		29,501
Tallow, inedible	000 tons	67	8,382
Apples	000 tons	53	8,724
Timber and logs	..		33,789
Seeds	000 centals	186	4,050
Miscellaneous	..		132,024
Total (not including re-exports)			1,064,774

Value of Imports Year ended June 1970

	c.d.v. NZ $(000)
Food and live animals	44,273
Beverages and tobacco	8,749
Crude materials, inedible, except fuel	51,420
Mineral fuels, lubricants, and other materials	59,083
Chemicals	116,204
Manufactured goods classified by materials	271,703
Machinery and transport equipment	318,594
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	66,575
Other imports	5,738
Total	942,338

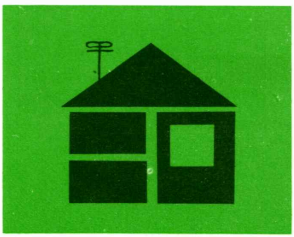
Exports f.o.b. $ million		Imports c.i.f. $ million	
1969	988	1969	850
1970	1087	1970	1006

Tariffs and Import Policy New Zealand is a moderate-tariff country and a substantial proportion of its imported goods enter free of duty. As well as the need for revenue, tariff policy is based on the protection of some New Zealand industries and on historic links within the Commonwealth.

The tariff used is based on the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature. Customs and excise duties account for 13 percent of the total taxation revenue.

A system of import licensing has been operated in New Zealand for many years as a means of conserving overseas exchange so that essential imports, and interest and repayments on overseas debts, can be financed. The Government's policy is to move away from import control as circumstances permit and to place greater reliance, for the protection of industry, on tariffs. In line with this policy over 50 percent of the value of private imports is of goods exempt from licensing and further exemptions are in the process of being implemented.

The Tariff and Development Board, which was established to advise on import licensing in tariffs, holds public hearings before making recommendations to the Government. The Emergency Protection Authority supplements the board in urgent cases.



LIVING STANDARDS

By international standards, New Zealanders live well. The relatively egalitarian nature of New Zealand society ensures that the benefits are widely enjoyed. For example, a majority of families own a motorcar, and some own two. New cars (mainly British models assembled in New Zealand) are in restricted supply and relatively costly. A small British family saloon costs approximately NZ$2,000.

Domestic Appliances Most New Zealand homes have electricity, and are well supplied with electrical appliances and other amenities. Some figures from the 1966 *Census of Population and Dwellings* are shown below. Out of every 100 dwellings, 98 had hot-water service, 98 had fitted baths, 94 had flush toilets, 91 had refrigerators, 87 had washing machines, 89 had vacuum cleaners, 82 had telephones, 94 had household radios, 64 had television sets, 82 had electric cookers, and 11 had gas cookers.

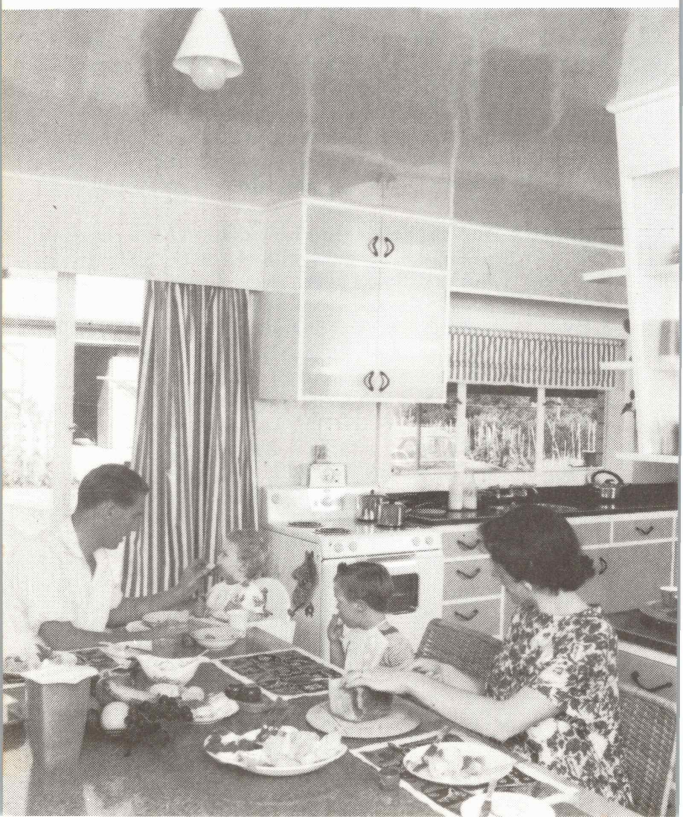
Television, introduced into New Zealand only in 1960, has spread rapidly, and by the end of 1969 approximately 75 percent of households had TV sets. Telephones are rented from the Post Office for an average fee of NZ$44 per year, and no charge is made for local calls. The figure for radios does not take into account the ubiquitous transistorised personal radios.

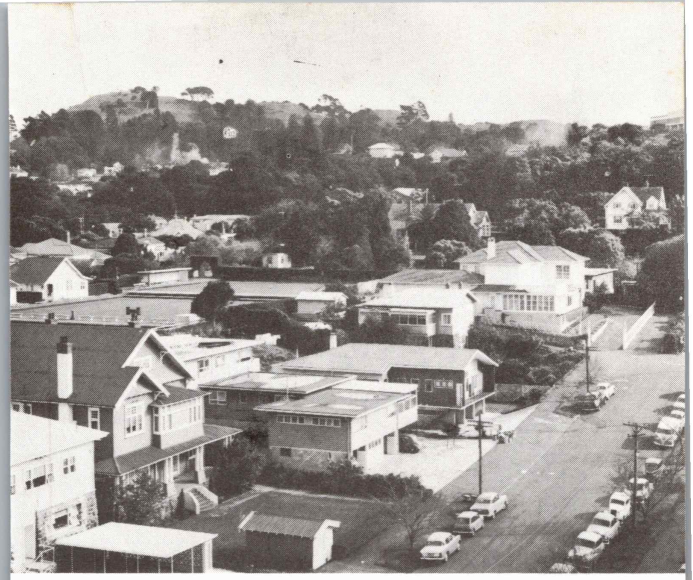
TELEPHONES	CARS	TV SETS
1 telephone to every 2.2 persons	*1 car to every 3.1 persons*	*1 television set to every 4.3 persons*

Living in a country with abundant uncrowded beaches, large areas of unspoiled countryside including mountains, forests, and lakes, and with a generally pleasant temperate climate, the average New Zealander is fond of outdoor sports and other activities. He is a keen traveller (in his own country, as well as abroad), and a good system of roads, public transport by road, rail, sea, and air, tracks and huts for trampers, and motor camps, motels, and other holiday accommodation cater for his needs and for those of the overseas tourists who are coming to New Zealand in increasing numbers.

New Zealand cities and towns have modern shops and department stores carrying a full range of goods, both home-produced and imported. Many suburbs have special shopping centres which include large supermarkets and car-parking facilities. New Zealanders are well fed—in terms of calorie intake, as well fed as any people in the world. A wide variety of foodstuffs, including fresh fruit and vegetables is always available in the shops.

A summer lunch of cold meat and salad.





Most suburban homes are made of timber.

Housing While reinforced concrete construction is favoured for commercial and industrial buildings and blocks of flats, about 7 out of every 10 dwellings are of wood, painted white or in pastel shades, with corrugated iron or tiled roofs. The typical New Zealand house is a single-storey, bungalow-type building set in an area of about one-eighth of an acre laid out in lawn and garden. Where a house has two storeys the living quarters are frequently upstairs, built over a garage, rumpus room, laundry, and/or basement workshop. Most New Zealanders own their homes; rental accommodation, except houses built and leased by the State, is scarce and can be expensive in the larger cities.

A demand for high-density housing in the main centres has led to the building of blocks of flats. Many of these flats are owned and occupied by retired couples or business people, but even in the cities most New Zealanders still live in detached houses standing in their own grounds.

During the past decade an average of 24,000 houses have been built in New Zealand annually. The annual construction rate of nine new houses to every 1,000 of population is one of the highest in the world.

Statistically, there is a dwelling to every four persons.

Since 1937, the State has built 70,000 dwellings under a scheme which was designed to meet the needs of lower income groups. These houses are let at reasonable rents, and tenants are able to buy the homes they occupy; over 20,000 have done so. A scheme exists under which the weekly child benefits payable by the State may be capitalised to provide a down-payment on a home.

The price of modern houses varies according to locality. In 1968 the average cost of building a three-bedroomed State house was NZ$6,250. This did not include land. A building section would cost from NZ$1,500 to NZ$5,000, according to size and location.

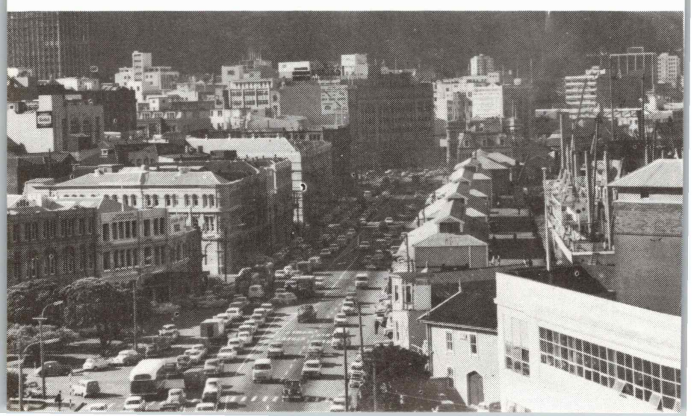
Mortgages can generally be arranged for new houses, although it is sometimes less easy to arrange finance for older properties. Depending on the financial position of the applicant, the State Advances Corporation advances money on table mortgage for the purchase of homes at moderate rates of interest. A number of building societies provide loans for members and other sources of mortgage finance include insurance companies and trustee savings banks.

Retail Prices The following list of average retail prices in New Zealand will help to give a picture of the cost of living. Although farm products tend to be lower in cost in New Zealand than in many other countries, the cost of manufactured goods is usually higher. It should also be noted that price control applies only on the comparatively few goods and services in short supply and generally where competition is ineffective to protect the interest of consumers.

Foodstuffs

	NZ$
Bread (28 oz)	0.13
Flour (12 kilo) 25 lb	1.42
Tea (500 grams) lb	0.70
Coffee (500 grams) lb	0.97
Sugar 6 lb	0.51
Milk (pint)	0.04
Cheese (500 grams) lb	0.43
Bacon (500 grams) lb	0.85
Canned peaches (800 grams) 29 oz	0.41
Beef: rib roast (500 grams) lb	0.54
Mutton: leg (500 grams) lb	0.45

Late afternoon traffic on Jervois Quay, Wellington.



Wool fashions by New Zealand designers.

Clothing

	NZ$
(a) Men's:	
Suit (ready made)	58.25
Shirt	5.75
Shirt, working	2.36
Singlet (cotton)	0.97
Socks (wool and nylon)	1.41
Shoes	14.91
(b) Women's:	
Two-piece costume (ready made)	46.33
Stockings (nylon)	1.54
Shoes	11.67
Slip (nylon)	4.97

Household Articles

	NZ$
Single blankets (1 pair)	18.21
Single sheets (1 pair)	6.11
Single mattress (kapok)	20.15
Child's cot	27.95
Dining table and 4 chairs	94.84
Linoleum (1 yard)	5.39
Aluminium saucepan (8")	6.99
Dinner plate (10")	0.59
Refrigerator	215.00
Washing machine, semi-automatic, spin dry	242.17
Vacuum cleaner	64.50
Television set (23")	318.13
Perambulator	64.56
Haircut, men	0.60
Hair set, women	1.41
Permanent wave	5.88
Tobacco (2 oz)	0.69
Cigarettes (packet of 20)	0.40
Petrol (gal)	0.40

The Trade Practices Act 1958 established a Trade Practices Commission which has power to order the discontinuance of certain practices it considers are contrary to the public interest. Such practices include agreements restricting sales to certain classes of buyers, price fixing, restrictions as to the employment of machinery, processes or labour, monopolies, and the restriction of output.

Employment During most of the post-war years, New Zealand has had little significant unemployment. Seasonal workers and transient workers have largely accounted for a varying number of registered unemployed which has rarely exceeded a few hundred.

Many new factories provide the staff amenities found in most modern establishments in larger, highly industrialised countries. The Department of Labour inspects working conditions and keeps standards high. It has placement officers with whom many employers record vacancies and through whom workers can seek employment.

About 38 percent of the total population is actively employed. The labour force, now approximately 1,000,000 men and women, in October 1970 was distributed as follows:

Farming and other primary industries	144,900
Manufacturing industries	298,500
Power, water, and sanitation services	16,000
Building and construction	86,300
Administration and professions	186,000
Transport and communications	97,600
Commerce	189,100
Domestic and personal services	57,200
Armed Forces (inside New Zealand)	12,500
Unemployed	1,700
Total labour force	1,089,800

As in economically advanced countries, much of the labour force is in commerce, administration and other servicing industries. Although farming and other primary industry supplies the bulk of export earnings, of every 100 workers, only 14 are engaged in primary production, while 27 are in manufacturing, 8 in construction, 9 in transport and communications, 17 in commerce, 17 in administration and professional services, 5 in domestic and personal services and 1 in power, water or sanitary services. Just over 1 percent of the total labour force is in the armed forces. The small proportion in farming reflects the high degree of mechanisation of farm equipment and the growth of farm services.

Working Conditions Most New Zealand workers have a basic 40-hour five-day week, with any additional hours paid for at overtime and penal rates. Farm workers and others unable to have a 40-hour, five-day week get more paid leave or other compensation.

New Zealand has voluntary conciliation and compulsory arbitration for the fixing of industrial conditions. Trade unions are strongly organised.

Workers' unions and employers' organisations are required first to try to settle wages and working conditions in conciliation councils. If they fail to reach agreement by this voluntary method they must take the case to an Arbitration Court, whose decision is final. The Court comprises a judge and two assessors—one each representing the workers and the employers.

Minimum wage rates are prescribed by Order. Since the Minimum Wage Order of 1969 the minimum weekly wage for an unskilled male 21 years of age or over is $26. For women 21 years of age or over the minimum rate is $18.50. These are minimum rates only; in practice a higher rate of wage is usually paid.

SOCIAL SERVICES

New Zealand's mortality rate is among the lowest in the world. Free pre-natal attention and maternity benefits help to reduce the risk of mothers dying at childbirth. The infant mortality rate is 18.69 per 1,000 births. The life expectancy of Europeans in New Zealand at birth is 69 years for a boy and 74 years for a girl. Such figures, among the most favourable in the world, are largely due to the extensive health and welfare benefits under the social security system that has operated since 1938.

The State administers the service from public revenue. The scheme provides hospital and medical care for persons *ordinarily resident* in New Zealand; cash benefits for the aged, the blind, and others permanently incapacitated for work, and for widows, orphans, the unemployed, and wage earners unable to work because of sickness or accident. A family benefit of NZ$1.50 a week, for each dependent child, is paid to the mother.

As at June 1970 the basic rates of most other benefits were NZ$14.75 a week for unmarried persons and NZ$27.00 a week for a married couple.

Persons in retirement may receive either age benefit at age 60 subject to an income test or superannuation benefit at 65 without an income test. Both of these benefits are usually subject to a qualifying period of 20 years' residence in New Zealand.

A mother entitled to receive family benefits may in certain circumstances capitalise her family benefit up to a sum of NZ$2,000 to help buy or build a new home.

The State pays varying amounts towards the costs of medical attention. For general practitioners' services the contribution is normally NZ$0.75 a consultation, which is increased to $1.50 for certain beneficiaries. Patients generally pay an additional fee which varies from NZ$1.00 or more for general practitioner services. The State also contributes NZ$3.50 or NZ$5.00 towards specialist fees, the amount varying according to the status and qualifications of the specialist consulted. Nearly all medicine prescribed by doctors is free to the patient. The State also meets public hospital expenses, and contributes towards the expenses of patients in private hospitals. Ante-natal, confinement, and post-natal services at hospitals are mainly free of cost. In addition to this State-provided assistance, comprehensive infant-care services have helped considerably to lower the infant mortality rate.

Health benefits under social security are available to all permanent residents, irrespective of the time that they have been in New Zealand.

Education Education is secular, compulsory to the age of 15 and free to the age of 19. Children 3 to 5 years old may attend play centres and free kindergartens. At the fifth birthday they may be enrolled at primary school. At the age of six enrolment is compulsory. State Primary schools are administered by 10 district education boards.

There are 344 private primary and 116 private secondary schools, attended by about one in 10 of all primary school pupils and about one in seven of secondary pupils, built and run mainly by churches with limited Government assistance, subject to inspection and following curricula prescribed by the Department of Education.

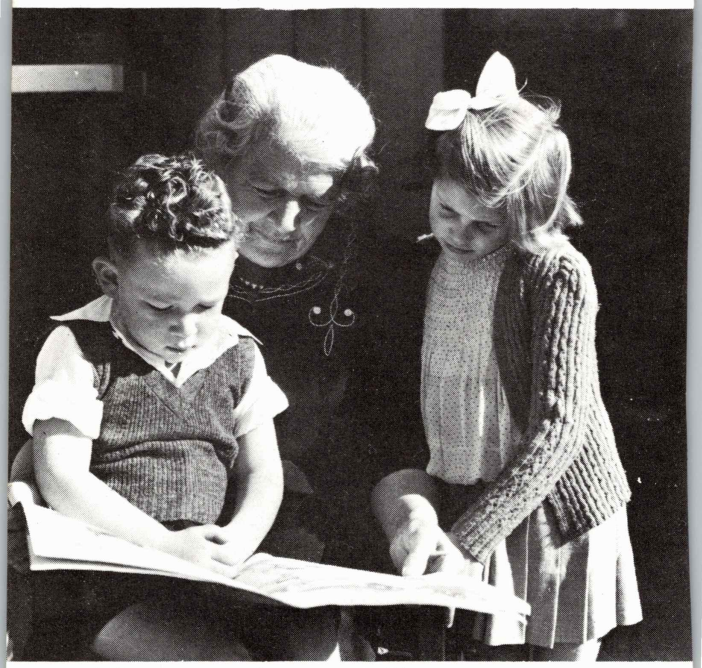
A distinctive feature is the Department's correspondence school with teachers providing full-time primary and secondary education for over 5,000 pupils.

Adult education facilities are provided in a wide range of evening classes run by secondary schools and technical institutes. There are seven technical institutes including a Technical Correspondence Institute which is operated by the Department of Education.

The four main cities (Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin) and also Hamilton and Palmerston North, have universtities. Massey University at Palmerston North in the North Island, and Canterbury University's Agricultural College at Lincoln, near Christchurch in the South Island, are centres for agricultural education and research.

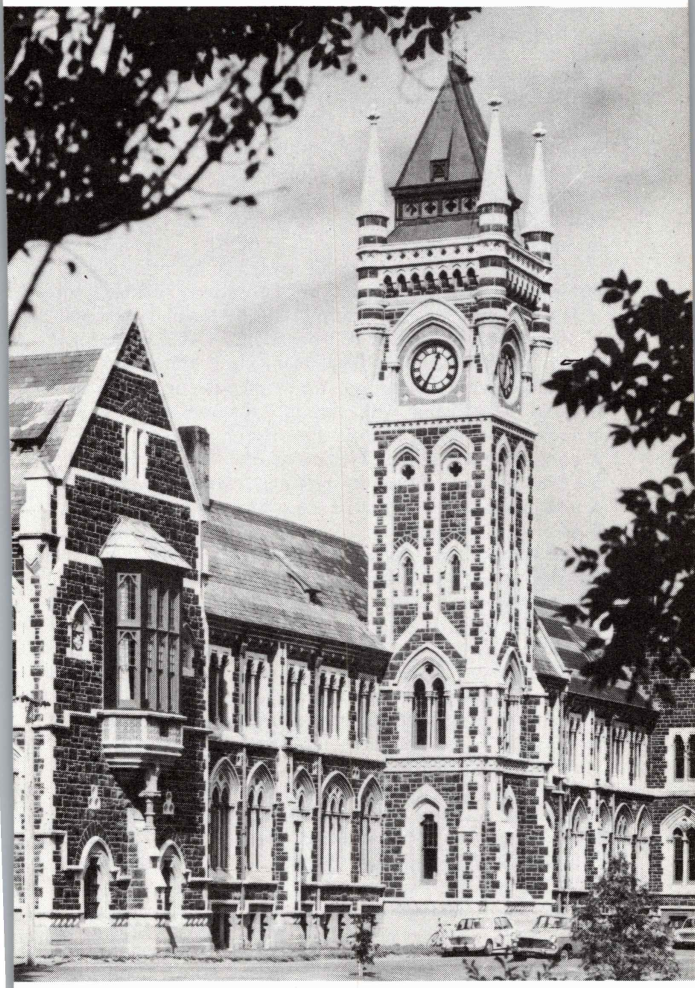
Scientific research is done by some Government departments and by research associations, universities, the agricultural colleges, museums, and by the Cawthron Institute at Nelson, a subsidised private endowment. The National Research Advisory Council is the overall body.

Karitane nurse feeds a young baby.



Life expectancy for women is 74 years.

Research The largest research organisation is the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, nearly half of whose 27 branches work on agricultural and biological subjects; the remainder are engaged in industrial research, physics, chemistry, geophysics, engineering, oceanography, mineral resources, nuclear sciences, and antarctic exploration. Through DSIR the Government subsidises research associations which serve the dairy, meat, wool, fertiliser, leather and shoe, coal, pottery and ceramics, building, and laundry and dry-cleaning industries.



Otago University, Dunedin, is one of six universities.

INTERNAL TRAVEL

New Zealanders travel a lot within their own country as well as abroad. Although the total length of New Zealand is little more than 1,030 miles, there are 57,300 miles of roads, 3,220 miles of railways, and 7,750 miles of regular air routes.

The most popular means of travel is by private car, but the geographical layout of the country has led to widespread use of air transport. The regular services of the National Airways Corporation (NAC), operating from 25 airports, link all the main cities and towns. In 1968 NAC carried more than a million passengers and the demand is growing with the introduction of pure jet airliners, Boeing 737s, on the major routes. Tourist regions such as Mount Cook and the Southern Lakes, are among those served by privately owned air services, whose timetables are usually co-ordinated with those of NAC.

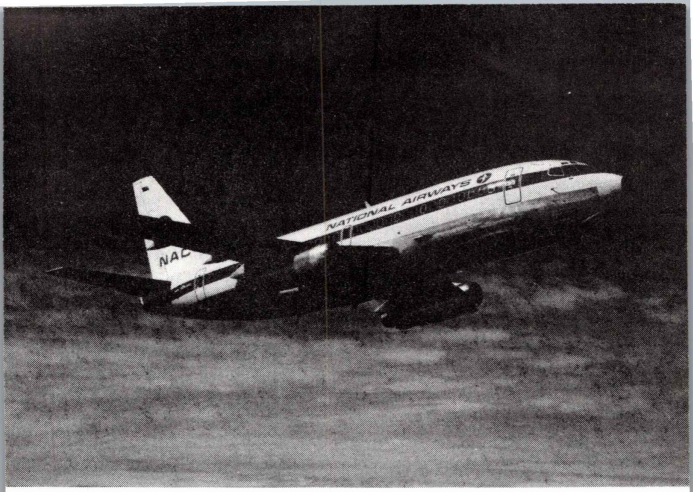
Private aircraft, including helicopters, are available for charter flights to most parts of New Zealand.

With this competition, passenger traffic on the railways, which link most of the main centres of New Zealand and provide suburban services in the main cities, has been relatively stable in recent years. The railways are owned and operated by the Government.

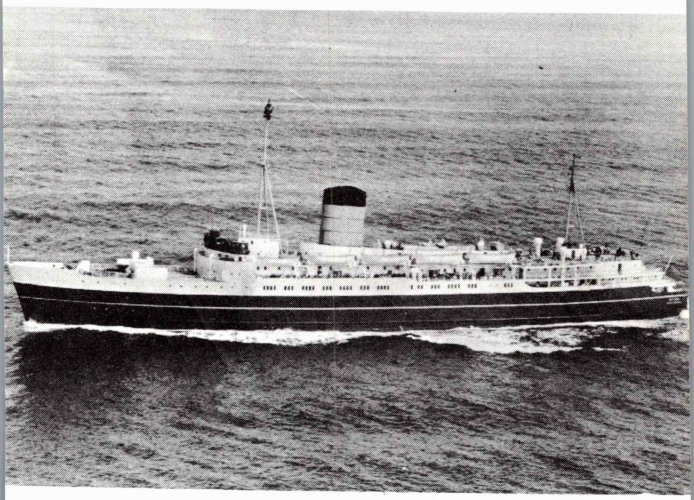
Road passenger transport, some of which is owned by the Railways, provides both long-distance and inter-town services in all parts of the country.

Shipping services link the North and South Islands of New Zealand, carrying passengers and motor vehicles daily. Single fares for passengers range from NZ$2.00 between Wellington and Picton, where the Railways Department has two road-rail ferry ships, and from NZ$4.75 for the longer overnight journey between Wellington and Lyttelton.

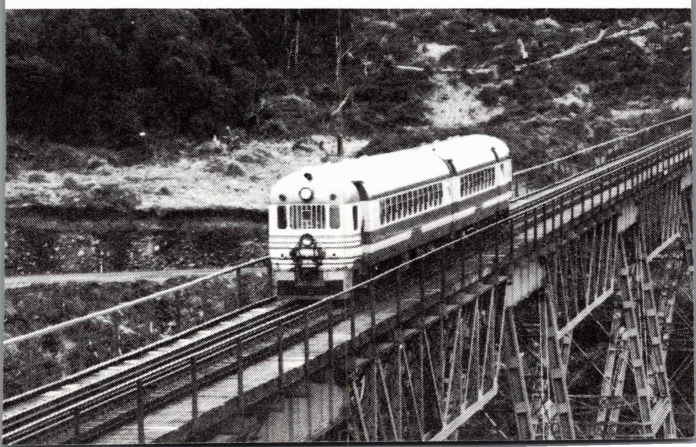
RIGHT: *Express railcar travels through rugged country between Auckland and Wellington.*



Modern aircraft provide a first-class internal service.



A modern roll-on, roll-off vessel carries passengers and vehicles between the North and South Islands.



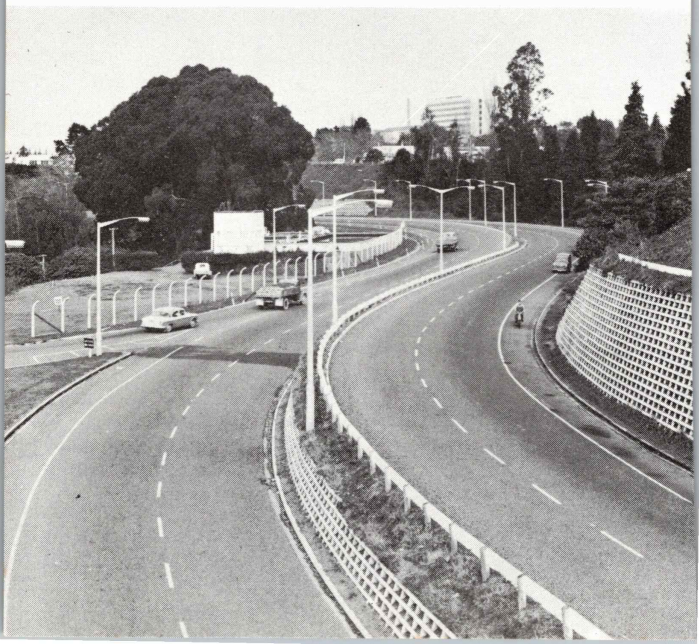
Air and Shipping Services Three international airports at Auckland, Wellington, and Christchurch and 30 other airports link every part of New Zealand to the rest of the world.

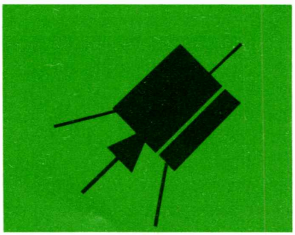
Over 4,000,000 tons of overseas shipping visits New Zealand each year. The country has 40 ports, but most of the inward and outward cargo, averaging more than 22 million tons a year, passes through Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton (port of Christchurch), Timaru, Dunedin, Tauranga, Whangarei, Napier, Bluff, and New Plymouth. New Zealand registered merchant shipping numbers some 570 vessels, 90 of which trade around the coast. Forty-eight ply overseas and others are limited vessels, private craft, and fishing boats.

For cargo handling, New Zealand's coastal services are pressing ahead with roll-on roll-off methods and two such vessels entered the trans-Tasman trade in 1969. Four major companies are investigating the possibilities of containers for cutting costs of refrigerated cargoes between New Zealand and Europe. New Zealand's primary products are in demand throughout the world and the carriage of them overseas has resulted in the building of highest-quality ships incorporating the latest modifications and developments to take New Zealand produce to many parts of the world.

The Pacific Islands provide New Zealand with tropical fruit and several ships are engaged in this trade and passenger transport to the islands.

Cities and towns are linked by excellent highways.





PRESS, TV AND RADIO

New Zealand is rated fifth in the world in newspaper readership and, overall, about 400,000,000 copies of newspapers and magazines are printed every year; their annual selling value is estimated at almost NZ$8,500,000.

The daily press, metropolitan and provincial, has a circulation in total of more than 1,000,000 and is regularly read in about 715,000 homes. The papers contain a high proportion of world news and a good coverage of national news. There are no national dailies. The eight large metropolitan dailies circulate intensively through their districts, and in the provincial towns papers cover a smaller area. There are 39 dailies. Numerous other journals published once, twice, or thrice weekly are mostly local news sheets. Three national weeklies, one of them catering primarily for women's interests, have a combined annual circulation of over 20 million. Periodicals deal with farming, technology, finance and business, sports, and hobbies. There are two national Sunday papers and wide distribution in New Zealand of many leading overseas magazines. Most public libraries have magazine and newspaper sections containing a wide range of publications. The New Zealand Press Association, a co-operative, non-profit organisation established in 1879, provides a service of both local and overseas events for its daily newspapers. Newspapers receive services from world-wide agencies such as Reuter, Associated Press of America (A.P.), N.Z.P.A. correspondents abroad, and United Press International (U.P.I.).

New Zealand papers are known for their reliability, sensibly conservative expression, and impartiality in their news columns.

All except one of New Zealand's 48 medium-wave radio stations, two short-wave transmitters (Radio New Zealand) and four television stations have since 1962 been taken over and operated by a State-appointed New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation.

The radio stations, sometimes broadcasting from towns of 10,000 or fewer people, are located to give the country comprehensive radio coverage, using two national networks, one with commercial advertising and one without. Their programmes, which include matters of local interest, are balanced to suit every taste.

Most of the main medium-wave stations transmit from early in the morning to between 11 and 12 at night and five stations are on the air for 24 hours a day.

Parliamentary debates have been broadcast direct since 1936 and are now transmitted over one of the radio stations. New Zealand is one of the few countries where people can hear broadcasts of Parliamentary debates. Ceremonial openings of Parliment are broadcast and televised direct.

Radio New Zealand broadcasts to the Pacific, where New Zealand has particular interests and to Australia, and also has some listeners in Europe. Its programmes illustrate many different aspects of life in the country.

A selection of New Zealand newspapers and magazines.

Television is transmitted every afternoon and evening for a total of 65 hours a week, from four stations at Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin. Programmes include paid advertising. The television system is CCIR characteristic and 625 lines per frame. A radio licence costs NZ$3 a year and a television licence NZ$13.

Regular television in New Zealand began in 1960. At October 1969, 619,000 television sets were licensed. New Zealand transmits television programmes from overseas and also produces local programmes. The National Symphony Orchestra is controlled by the Concert Section of the New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation, which brings overseas conductors to conduct it and celebrity artists to perform with it.

In 1968 legislation was passed setting up an authority to consider applications for the private operation of television and radio stations, as apart from the operations of the New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation. By March 1971 the Broadcasting Authority had issued licences to three private radio stations, two at Auckland, and one in the Waikato.

Communications Internal telephone services are automatic, except in some country areas. New Zealand has a good overseas telephone service. The Commonwealth Pacific Telephone Cable (COMPAC) has been in service in New Zealand over 6 years, and this also provides top-quality circuits for telegraph, telex, and photo-electric services.

Standard internal postage rates are as follows: Surface letters, 4 cents for first ounce. Airmail letters, 5 cents for first half-ounce, 2 cents for each additional half-ounce.

Public telephone charges are 4 cents in the slot. Toll or long-distance rates on a distance basis.

THE ARTS

Literature New Zealand's contribution to the arts has been considerable, despite the country's small population. Earlier in the country's history a writer such as Katherine Mansfield achieved world fame only after she had gone abroad to live, whereas contemporary New Zealand writers, artists, dancers, musicians, and scientists are often well known without leaving their own country.

The early settlers in New Zealand were indeed aliens in a strange land. Practical and material problems damped efforts to express views based on life in unfamiliar surroundings. The Maoris, who preceded them by almost five centuries, had an impressive collection of myth and legend which they transmitted orally. Thus Sir George Grey's *Mythology and Traditions of the New Zealanders*, for example, has many of the elements from which novels emerge.

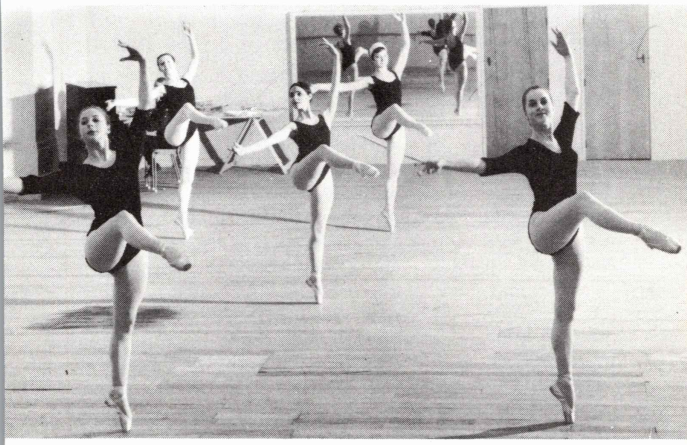
The novels, short stories, and verse of the first few decades of European settlement in New Zealand were produced by "exiles", whose chief concern was the great contrast between the Britain they had left and the new land they had adopted and were eager to explore. They observed as foreigners and tried to adapt inferior literary models to a new environment. Not until the end of the last century did writing emerge which explored human conditions and values in a country gradually advancing out of the pioneering stage. One of the first authors who conveyed the atmosphere of early New Zealand was William Satchell, who wrote *Land of the Lost* and *The Toll of the Bush*, set in scattered settlements north of Auckland, and *Greenstone Door*, dealing with life in pre-colonial times and the early years of European settlement.

The work of Katherine Mansfield, who was born and educated in New Zealand but spent most of her later life in London, Paris, and Menton, was a bridge between the two main periods in New Zealand literature. Many of her short stories, such as *The Garden Party* and *At the Bay*, have New Zealand settings and tone.

War and other less pleasant realities of contemporary life are featured prominently in the New Zealand novels of the 1930–50 period. Well-known authors of that period include John Mulgan (*Man Alone*), Frank Sargeson (*I Saw in My Dream*), Dame Ngaio Marsh (known chiefly for detective stories), John Reece Cole (short stories), and authors who wrote of New Zealanders at war: Dan Davin (*For the Rest of Our Lives*), Guthrie Wilson (*Brave Company*), and M. J. Joseph (*I'll Soldier No More*).

Recent trends in New Zealand literature are towards psychological novels such as the work of Sylvia Ashton-Warner (*Spinster*), Ian Cross, Ruth France, and Janet Frame.

Poetry and drama both made rather a slow start in New Zealand, but began to flourish under the leadership of A. R. D. Fairburn at about the time of the economic depression in the early 1930s. Best-known abroad of more recent poets are James K. Baxter (*In Fires of No Return*), Allen Curnow (*A Small Room with Large Windows*), and R. A. K. Mason, among many others. Among the more successful playwrights are Bruce Mason (*The End of the Golden Weather* and *The Pohutukawa Tree*), James K. Baxter, and Douglas Stewart.



The New Zealand Ballet Company.

On Stage Ballet, music and drama in New Zealand all receive financial support from the Government through an independent body, the Queen Elizabeth II Arts Council. Facilities are provided for training promising musicians. The New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation has a symphony orchestra and there are many private orchestral and choral groups. The New Zealand Opera Company and the New Zealand Ballet Company have high standards. The New Zealand Federation of Chamber Music Societies is the largest organisation of its type in the Southern Hemisphere and is active in bringing overseas concert groups to tour New Zealand.

Painting The first artists to paint New Zealand accompanied Captain James Cook on his three voyages of exploration. Artists of the French expeditions which visited New Zealand in the 1820s added to this interest.

In the period of organised settlement, between 1839 and 1860, the foundations of serious art were laid by men who, for the most part, were not professional artists with a conscious artistic motive, but topographers and surveyors.

The chief of these early painters was Charles Heaphy, a surveyor with the New Zealand Company, whose numerous sketches and watercolours give an accurate record of activities in early New Zealand.

There also was a group who painted Maori chiefs and Maori people and themes. It included George French Angas, who made most of his watercolours into lithographs, James Alexander Gilfillan, C. F. Goldie, and the Austrian Gottfried Lindauer.

In the last quarter of the 1800s art societies arose in New Zealand. Chief among the artists working then were a farmer, James Crowe Richmond; a surveyor, John Gully; and a chemist, Charles Decimus Barraud. These three laid down the main lines of a romantic movement, followed by several generations of nature-loving amateur painters.

The first gallery by the New Zealand Academy of Fine Arts was opened in 1892. This coincided with the arrival of three serious painters who together laid the foundations of twentieth century painting in New Zealand: the Dutchman Petrus Van der Velden, who brought in the sound Dutch manner of landscape and portrait painting; James Nairn, a fine Scottish impressionist; and the Italian Girolani Nerli, who had considerable influence on Frances Hodgkins, the only New Zealand-born artist to achieve international fame. Frances Hodgkins became a member of the English *avant-garde* school of the 1920s. Others were David Low, whose black and white work made his public world-wide, and Owen Merton, who did some fine work in Europe and America.

In the late 1920s and 1930s Rita Angus gave a new and indigenous vision to New Zealand landscapes done in watercolour and oils. Work over new or old subjects in an individual way was also done by James Cook, Ivy M. Copeland, John Cam Duncan, and Toss Woollaston, one of the most original artists of the 1930s and 1940s. A notable event in this period was the appearance in 1928–29 of the English painter Christopher Perkins.

Of more recent artists, two are outstanding as illustrators: Russell Clark and George Woods. The late Russell Clark was probably the most versatile worker New Zealand has fostered, whether in black and white, watercolours, or oils, while Wood's conte drawings of Maori heads are extremely interesting. T. A. McCormack's colours are unique in New Zealand.

The prolific and popular Nugent Welch, a water-colourist, and New Zealand's official World War I artist, merits attention, as do Stewart Maclennan, Vernon Brown, and others who have a capacity for rendering New Zealand landscapes, and the cartoonist Gordon Minhinnick, who learned much from David Low but remains completely individual. In the field of wood-cuts the work of the late Mervyn Taylor is outstanding.

Since World War II interest in art has been steadily growing and there are many promising painters such as Louise Henderson, Keith Patterson, Milan Mrkusich, William Sutton, John Drawbridge, and Colin McCahon, perhaps the most original. With them are the products of the last war, such as Russell Clark, mentioned earlier, who did competent work in the Pacific theatre of war,

New Zealand potters have exhibited in Europe and Asia.

and Peter McIntyre, in the Middle Eastern and European theatres. Both recorded much of the battle-experience of New Zealand soldiers and later recorded the New Zealand scene with success, and, in McIntyre's case the life of New Zealanders in the Ross Sea Dependency in the Antarctic.

Public interest and taste in the arts which may be developed in national and municipal art galleries is strongly supported and influenced by an Arts Advisory Council, set up in 1961 (now known as the Queen Elizabeth II Arts Council of New Zealand). There are now fellowships and scholarships for promising artists as well as substantial private patronage which finances valuable competitions.

Art Galleries Art gallery interests in New Zealand are fostered by the Art Galleries and Museums Association, all the main galleries being members. The major galleries are at Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin. There are several municipal galleries and important collections of early New Zealand paintings are held by the Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, the Hocken Library, Dunedin, the Auckland City Public Library and the Canterbury Public Library, Christchurch.

Museums As in most larger cities overseas, New Zealand has its own museums covering a wide range of subjects. In addition, specialist types of museums have more recently come into being, and among these, the Museum of Transport and Technology (Inc.) in Auckland is probably the largest. Other smaller collections include cars, trams and railway engines.

Pottery Since World War II there has been a considerable growth of interest in pottery in New Zealand, though the country does not have an indigenous tradition of pottery on which to build. New Zealand potters overcame this by seeking experience from other sources, from the work of the Sung and T'ang artists of China, from English medieval and European peasant-ware sources and from Japanese ceramics. Potters are now a vital part of New Zealand's rapidly developing indigenous culture, small craft shops are increasing as is public support and the growth of connoisseurs.

Libraries In addition to free public libraries in each town, university libraries and technical libraries, two of outstanding historical importance are the Alexander Turnbull Library at Wellington and the Hocken Library in Dunedin, both with valuable Pacific and New Zealand collections.

The National Band of New Zealand rehearsing before a world tour.

A National Library Service has been established since 1945, with four divisions, the Country Library Service, the School Library Service, the National Library Centre, and the Library School. The Country Library Service makes free bulk loans of books to libraries controlled by local authorities which have a free service and serves country areas with library vans or dispatch of hampers of books.

In 1966 the National Library Service, Alexander Turnbull Library, and the General Assembly Library of Parliament were combined to form a National Library.

IDEAL HOLIDAYLAND

New Zealand draws many thousands of tourists because of the beauty, diversity, and accessibility of its scenery and its varied sporting facilities.

Both the North and South Islands provide outstanding but different tourist attractions. The North Island has more unusual features and the South Island has scenic grandeur. No visit is complete without seeing both islands.

The North Island has lush pastureland, forest, and the absorbing interest of thermal activity and Maori culture. From the Northland peninsula, with the Waipoua kauri forest and the contrast of sea sports in the Bay of Islands; to Auckland, New Zealand's largest city, with a bustling half million inhabitants; to Wellington, the nation's capital, where the hillside houses jostle one another for a view of one of the world's most picturesque deep-water harbours—the North Island is full of variety.

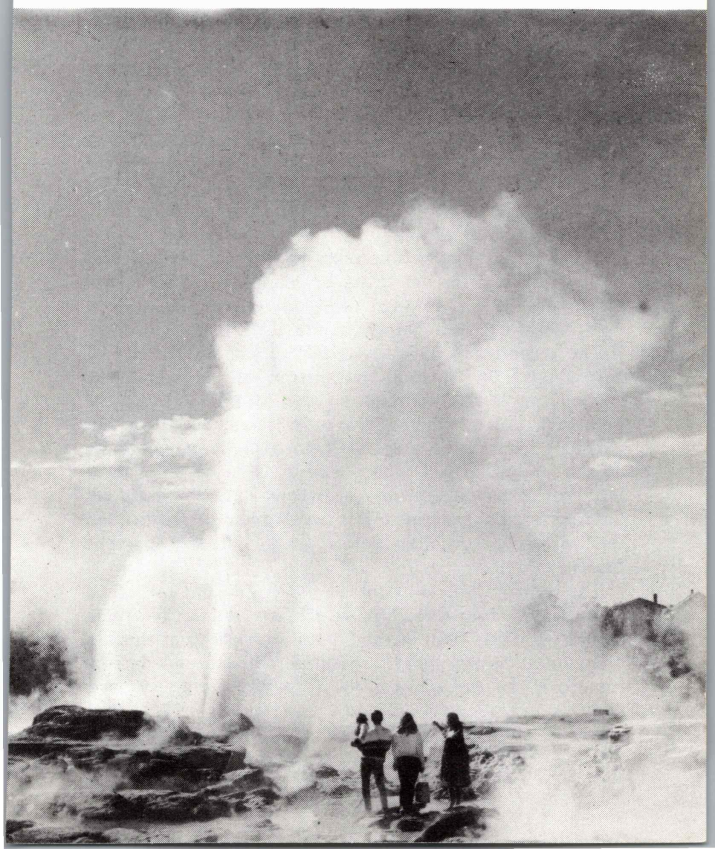
The Glow-worm Grotto at Waitomo Caves is often described as one of the world's wonders; Rotorua's spectacular geysers, hot springs and bubbling mud pools, its lakes and trout fishing, and its fascinating Maori culture; the three mountains of Tongariro National Park (one of them a mildly active volcano) set on a plateau; the near-perfect cone of Mt. Egmont, rising from the flat lush green pastures of Taranaki—these are some in a host of highlights to include in every itinerary.

With beaches and superb coastal scenery, the North Island is always colourful—always full of ever-changing interest.

The South Island scenery is remarkable for its variety and dramatic impact. The rugged spine of the Southern Alps is dominated by Mt. Cook, 12,349 ft. Picturesque Queenstown on the shores of Lake Wakatipu is the centre of splendid mountain, forest, and lake scenery. Lake Te Anau and nearby Lake Manapouri, with its wooded islets reflected in the deep, placid blue waters are at the gateway to Milford Sound, a great granite canyon probing deep into the fastnesses of Fiordland. From Lake Wanaka, famed as a holiday resort, a new highway leads through the Haast Pass to the West Coast, where dramatic coastal scenery on the grand scale vies for attention with two great glaciers that grind almost to the sea from the snows of the Southern Alps. Marlborough Sounds, an intricate system of waterways, offer endless enjoyment in boating and fishing. Christchurch, with its English atmosphere, is famed for its gardens, and is the city of the vast, fertile Canterbury Plains.

For sheer beauty of scenery, the South Island is a "must" on any itinerary.

Pohutu Geyser plays in Rotorua's thermal wonderland.



Lake Taupo is famous for its superb trout fishing.

How to Arrange a Tour Tours may be reserved through any recognised travel agency. To assist agents the New Zealand Government Tourist Bureau maintains Travel Commissioner offices at San Francisco, Los Angeles, New York, London, Sydney, Melbourne, and Brisbane. British and Australian offices also provide booking services. There are New Zealand Government Tourist Bureaus at principal arrival points in New Zealand—Auckland, Wellington, and Christchurch.

Group tours are quite cheap in New Zealand. For example, for only NZ$128 per person it is possible to do an 8-day economy tour from Wellington covering Hawke's Bay, Rotorua, Waitomo, Auckland, Chateau Tongariro, returning to Wellington.

The first day of the tour takes in the rich pasture land of the Manawatu district. From the inland city of Palmerston North the route is through the Manawatu Gorge and on up to Hastings and Napier in Hawke's Bay.

The second day includes a tour of the seaside city of Napier and the surrounding district during which the dolphin pool, the fountain on the Marine Parade, the botanical gardens, where a kiwi may be seen, are all visited. On the third day the route to Rotorua is by way of Lake Taupo and Wairakei where a stop is made to inspect the geothermal steam project where nature's resources are harnessed to generate electricity. A scenic drive through the world's largest man-planted exotic forest brings the tourist into Rotorua.

The fourth day is spent at New Zealand's thermal wonderland, Rotorua. Amazing tourist attractions here include geysers, boiling mud pools, crystal-clear springs of mineral water, richly coloured craters, and hissing fumaroles. In the evening the tour is entertained by a Maori concert party.

The next day the journey takes the traveller over into the rich dairy land of the Waikato and down to Waitomo where the famous Glow-worm Grotto is visited. After the cave visit the tour proceeds to Auckland where the following day is spent. A sightseeing tour of New Zealand's largest city is undertaken on this sixth day of the tour.

On the seventh day the route follows along New Zealand's largest river, the Waikato. The city of Hamilton on this river is passed on the way down to the Chateau, the headquarters of Tongariro National Park. Next day the route back to Wellington passes through the tussock country of the National Park and through native bush and farmlands to the Manawatu district.

A South Island economy tour of similar duration would cost NZ$114 per person for 8 days.

A tour of this sort would leave from Christchurch, taking in Mt. Cook, Wanaka, Queenstown, Lake Te Anau, Milford Sound and Dunedin, then returning to Christchurch.

Leaving Christchurch, the route on the first day follows the main South Road to the city of Timaru, with a call at Geraldine on the way. The road then heads inland through the picturesque Waitaki Gorge to Otematata, a town created for workers on nearby hydro-electric schemes.

The second day of the tour is spent visiting Mt. Cook National Park where ski-plane flights around the snow-clad peaks can be arranged at extra cost. From Otematata the tour proceeds on the third day to Queenstown passing through rugged country across the Lindis Pass down to the placid lakes of Hawea and Wanaka, and on to Queenstown on Lake Wakatipu.

While at Queenstown, on the fourth day, the tour goes on a scenic drive to the old gold mining settlement of Arrowtown and to the premier ski-ground at Coronet Peak.

Following the shores of Lake Wakatipu on the fifth day the tourists enter the high-country farmlands of Southland. Later, they visit Lake Manapouri where a jet-boat ride down the Waiau River rapids or a launch cruise on the lake can be arranged at extra cost.

A day trip to Milford Sound, on the sixth day, is a highlight of the lakeland tour. A launch cruise down the 10-mile waterway is included.

The seventh and eighth days are spent going from Te Anau to Dunedin and back to Christchurch. A short sightseeing trip around Dunedin is included on this part of the trip.

Both conducted tours just described are operated by the New Zealand Government Tourist Bureau. The costs quoted include transport, all meals, and accommodation and entrance and guide fees to sites visited.

Other tours which stay at dearer hotels and include rooms with private facilities, are available at an increased overall cost.

Ski-planes land tourists high up on the Tasman Glacier.

Tourists who prefer to be independent of group travel may travel by normal scheduled services or may hire rental cars for their New Zealand tour. The rates are reasonable. For example, for a 2,000 kilometre round tour of the North Island from Wellington spread over a period of 2 weeks, a small car could be hired for about NZ$115, including petrol. A similar tour in a large six-cylinder car would cost proportionately more.

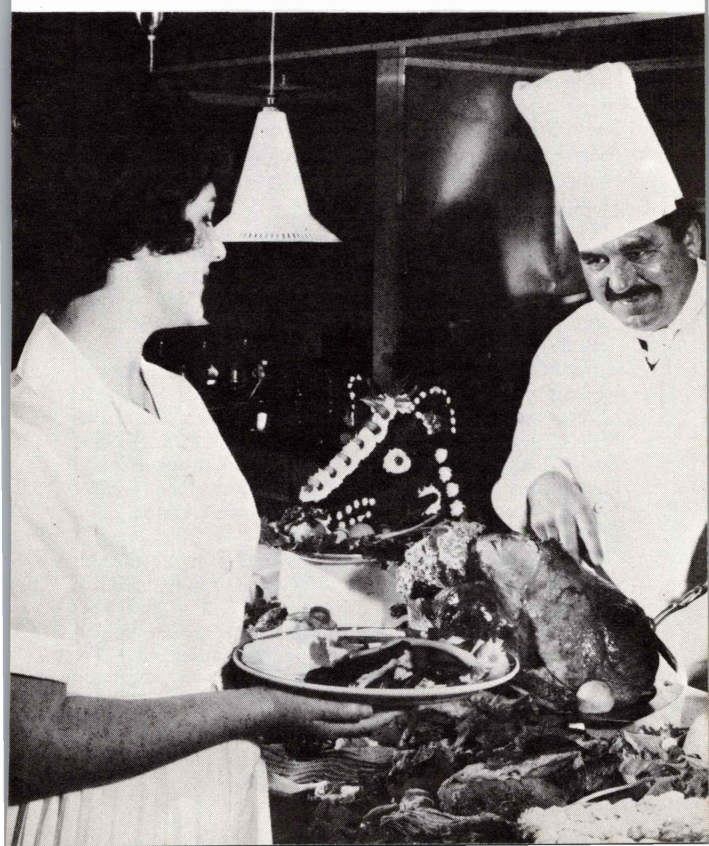
Tips are not demanded in New Zealand, nor is any percentage added to hotel charges. Some visitors, however, tip for personal service, such as to the hotel porter, waitress, housemaid, etc.

Accommodation Although not large by European standards, hotels are well appointed, clean, and comfortable. Most hotels are operated by private enterprise, although first-class hotels are run by the Tourist Hotel Coroporation at the more remote scenic resorts such as Waitangi, Waitomo, Wairakei, and Mt. Ruapehu in the North Island and at Mt. Cook, the Franz Josef Glacier, Lake Wanaka, Lake Te Anau, and Milford Sound in the South Island.

Charges range from about NZ$6 a day (including meals) for medium-grade hotels to NZ$20 for the highest grade. Additional charges may be made for suites, private bathrooms, and meals served in bedrooms. Charges are somewhat lower at hotels not licensed to sell alcoholic drinks and at fishing lodges and guest houses. To be sure of accommodation, particularly during the school holiday and peak periods from November to April, visitors must reserve in advance.

For touring by car, motels are the ideal form of accommodation. Motels with two, four, or six beds are available in most parts of the country. Most have cooking facilities, but some "serviced motels" have a restaurant on the premises and their prices are about as high as those of hotels. The prices of motels range from NZ$6 to NZ$10 a night for two persons, each extra person being charged about NZ$2 and each child about NZ$1.50. There are some variations. Here again it is recommended that reservations be made in advance.

Good eating at a tourist hotel.



SPORT

In no other part of the world is the incentive to take part in open-air sport greater than in New Zealand.

Within easy reach of all cities are lakes, mountains, rivers, and beaches and available at little cost are such sports or recreations as rowing, swimming, mountaineering, walking, cycling, ski-ing, shooting, yachting, and deep-sea fishing. Most New Zealanders take advantage of these opportunities and this is reflected in their general good health.

Sports, predominantly amateur, are thoroughly organised. Each sport or game has its national governing body composed of representatives of district associations built on the club basis and every little town has its own sports bodies.

Rugby football, with about 75,000 registered players, is the national game. New Zealand's rugby team, known internationally as the All Blacks is among the strongest in the world and regularly plays national teams from the British Isles, France, Australia, and South Africa. A New Zealand Maori team is also chosen and meets visiting international sides and occasionally tours the Pacific Islands. The New Zealand Rugby Football Union celebrated its 75th anniversary in 1968.

Golf has 80,000 registered players, both men and women. Many metropolitan clubs have waiting lists of prospective players.

Other strongly contested winter sports include rugby league, soccer, and indoor bowls and basketball. In 1970 soccer was played under a national league for the first time.

Probably the strongest summer sport is lawn bowls, which has about 70,000 players both men and women. Cricket, softball, tennis, and athletics are also popular. Many New Zealand athletes have gained world eminence. These include Olympic Games gold medal winners Peter Snell, Murray Halberg, Yvette Williams, Norman Read, and the late Jack Lovelock.

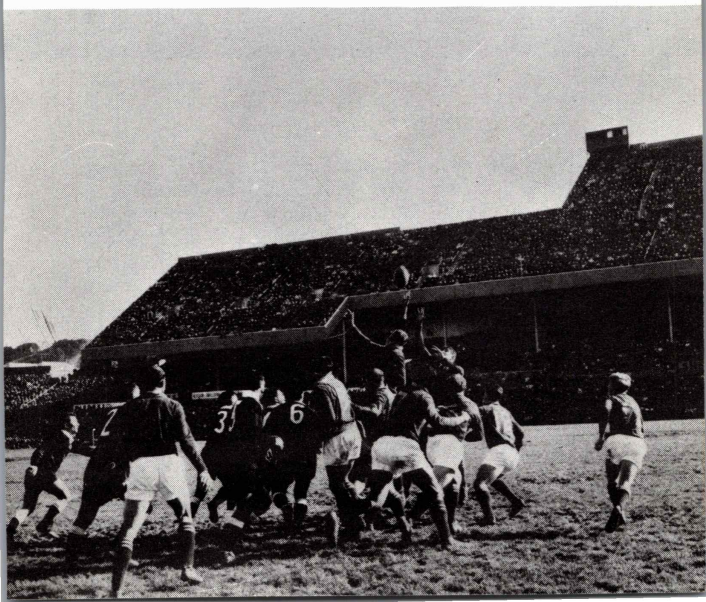
All sports in New Zealand are played by children, who are strongly encouraged to take part. In fact, sport for children, notably rugby, swimming, and athletics, is highly organised.

Other widely practised sports include cycling, shooting, hockey, and rowing and there is a wide range of water sports such as swimming, water polo, yachting, and surfing.

Freshwater Fishing New Zealand freshwater fishing is world renowned. Rainbow and brown trout are systematically introduced into hundreds of rivers, lakes, and streams in order to maintain a good fish population. Trout averaging $3\frac{1}{4}$ lb to 4 lb are taken in the Rotorua and Taupo fishing districts and many of 12 lb and over are not uncommon. Trout under 14 in. long must be thrown back in most New Zealand fishing districts.

The Rotorua and Taupo districts are the most popular freshwater fishing areas, but good fishing is to be found in most parts of the country. Fishing in the South Island is even more varied, quinnat and Atlantic salmon being taken in snow-fed rivers and lakes. Sea-run brown trout are common in South Island waters, and fine fighting rainbows are taken in the Southern Lakes, and in Nelson district and West Coast rivers.

Rugby is the most popular winter sport in New Zealand.



Trout fishing is available all year round in the Taupo area and Lake Rotorua. Elsewhere, the season is usually from 30 April to 1 October.

Most freshwater fishing waters have fairly easy access and there is good nearby accommodation. Tackle used is slightly heavier than elsewhere, because the fish are bigger and appear to fight harder, especially in the fast-flowing rivers. It is therefore recommended that visitors buy or hire tackle locally.

Big-game Fishing Big-game fishing attracts many tourists to the waters off the east coast of the North Island from Napier north, where there are swordfish, marlin, thresher, tiger and hammerhead shark, albacore, and yellowtail. Many world records have been broken by sports fishermen in New Zealand. The average weight of a striped marlin is about 250 lb but many black marlin weighing more than 880 lb are taken.

The season begins on 1 November and ends on 30 June. No licence fee is needed, but visitors usually find better sport if they become annual members of one of the recognised fishing clubs. All the clubs record official weights of catches and issue certificates.

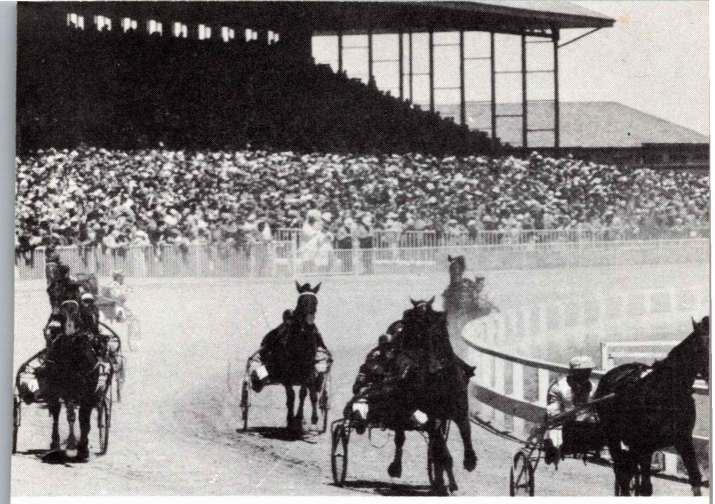
Daily costs, including launch and tackle, fuel and meals, range from NZ$28 to NZ$40. There are about 50 first-class deep-sea launches based conveniently.

The largest annual yachting regatta in the world, Auckland Harbour.

Ski-ing Ski-ing has become increasingly popular within the past few years. There are many excellent ski grounds, of which the most popular are Mt. Ruapehu and Mt. Egmont in the North Island, and, in the South Island, Coronet Peak, near Queenstown.

The season varies, but extends overall from June until October. Equipment can be hired at main resorts.

Mountaineering and rock climbing are other sports for which the Southern Alps offer almost endless opportunities. Numerous peaks are still to be climbed. New Zealander, Sir Edmund Hillary, who, with Tensing, conquered Mt. Everest, gained his mountaineering training and experience in the Southern Alps.



Horse racing and trotting attract large crowds.

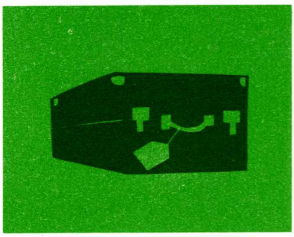
Hunting Throughout New Zealand there are unlimited opportunities for gun sport of all kinds. Deer, introduced many years ago, are a menace to New Zealand's forestry and agricultural industries, causing much damage to ground cover and allowing erosion to start. Professional cullers are employed by the State to keep herds in check, and professional hunters kill large numbers each year for venison export. Visitors seeking trophies are advised to engage a professional guide.

Types of deer available are red, fallow, Japanese sika, wapiti, Virginian, and sambur, as also are Himalayan thar and chamois. Stalking is confined to the back country and hunters must be sound physically, since some of the best shooting often involves much climbing. Excellent heads are taken, including some ranging from "royals" to 14-pointers. March and April are the best months, although there is no official season and no licence fee. Wild pig is plentiful and is hunted with specially trained dogs.

Duck, swan, pheasant, quail, geese, and chukor are the principal game birds. Open seasons vary according to district, but usually start on 1 May and extend for about 4 weeks.

Horse Racing Horse racing and trotting (harness racing) attract larger crowds than any other sporting activity except an international Rugby tour. Almost every day of the year except Sunday there is a race meeting somewhere in the country and a legalised form of off-course betting is provided by a Totalisator Agency Board.

New Zealand has a world reputation for bloodstock, and New Zealand horses have won feature races in many parts of the world, including Australia, America, England, Malaysia, and Japan.



IMMIGRATION

Because New Zealand was originally settled by British pioneers and has maintained a British way of life, with English as the main language, the main emphasis in immigration has been on British settlers. About 9 in every 10 new settlers pay their own fares and make their own way.

From April 1947 to 28 February 1970, 588,244 people arrived as permanent migrants in New Zealand and 314,562 left permanently, a net gain of 273,682. (Permanent arrivals are defined as all persons, except New Zealand residents returning after an absence of fewer than 12 months, who come with the intention of remaining a year or more; permanent departures are all who have resided in New Zealand a year or more and leave intending to remain away a year or more.)

The relatively small assisted passage schemes give preference to single men and women, and are available to people with special skills.

Single men and women usually find accommodation readily, but in some towns housing for families can be a problem.

Polynesian Immigration Though predominantly European in population and outlook, New Zealand is the metropolitan centre of the South Pacific and it accepts a special responsibility toward the people of neighbouring islands. This is manifested by a population of Pacific Islanders (mostly from Western Samoa, the Cooks, and Niue) of about 26,000 (1966 census) and since increasing by more than 1,000 a year by immigration alone. In 1966 the transfer of the population of the Tokelau Islands, whose home conditions offered no future prospects, began. There are not many Pacific Islanders who do not have a relation who emigrated to or was born in New Zealand. Continued immigration provides new and exciting opportunities for Pacific Islanders who intermarry with Maoris and Europeans and are loyal to New Zealand; it also ensures unity and stability in the region.

NEW ZEALAND'S OVERSEAS REPRESENTATIVES

The addresses of the New Zealand Government offices are shown in alphabetical order of countries:

AUSTRALIA

Canberra: New Zealand High Commission, Sixth Floor, M.L.C. Building, London Circuit.

Melbourne: New Zealand Trade Commission, 330 Collins Street.

Sydney: New Zealand High Commission, United Insurance Building, George Street.

Brisbane: Travel Commission, M.L.C. Building, Adelaide Street.

Perth: New Zealand Trade Commission, Fifth Floor, St. George's Court, 16 St. George's Terrace, 6000.

BELGIUM

Brussels: New Zealand Embassy, 51 Rue de la Loi.

BRITAIN

London: New Zealand High Commission, New Zealand House, Haymarket S.W. 1.

CANADA

Ottawa: New Zealand High Commission, Suite 804, Commonwealth Building, 77 Metcalfe Street.

Montreal: Trade Commissioner, Prudential Assurance Building, 635 Dorchester Boulevard West.

Vancouver: Trade Commissioner, 409 Granville Street.

COOK ISLANDS

The High Commissioner of the Cook Islands, Rarotonga.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Brussels: New Zealand Mission to E.E.C., 51 Rue de la Loi.

FIJI

Suva: New Zealand High Commission, P.O. Box 1378, Suva.

FRANCE

Paris: New Zealand Embassy, 9 Rue Leonard de Vinci.

GERMANY

Bonn: New Zealand Embassy, 53 Bonn, Bonn Ceuter HI 902, Bundeskanzlerplatz.

GREECE

Athens: New Zealand Consulate-General, Leoforos Vasilissis Sophias 63.

HONG KONG

New Zealand Commissioner, 1124 Prince's Building, Chater Road.

INDIA

New Delhi: New Zealand High Commission, 39 Golf Links Road.

INDONESIA

Djakarta: New Zealand Embassy, 60 Djalan Prof. Moh. Yamin S.H. Menteng.

ITALY

Rome: New Zealand Embassy, Via Zara 28, 00198 Rome.

JAPAN

Tokyo: New Zealand Embassy, 20–40 Kamiyama-cho, Shibuya-Ku,Tokyo 150.

MALAYSIA

Kuala Lumpur: New Zealand High Commission, Police Co-operative Building, Suleiman Road.

NETHERLANDS

The Hague: New Zealand Embassy, 53 Anna Paulownastraat S. 2.

SINGAPORE

New Zealand High Commission, 13 Nassim Road.

SWITZERLAND

Geneva: New Zealand Consulate-General, 58 Rue de Moillebeau, Ch/1211.

THAILAND

Bangkok: New Zealand Embassy, Anglo-Thai Building, 64 Silom Road.

TRINIDAD

Port of Spain: New Zealand Trade Commissioner, "Furness House", 90 Independence Square.

UNITED NATIONS

New York: New Zealand Mission to the United Nations, 22nd Floor, 733 Third Avenue.

Geneva: New Zealand Permanent Mission to the Office of the United Nations in Geneva, 58 Rue de Moillebeau.

UNITED STATES

Washington: New Zealand Embassy, 19 Observatory Circle N.W.

New York: New Zealand Consulate-General, Suite 530, 630 Fifth Avenue.

San Francisco: New Zealand Consulate-General, 153 Kearny Street.

Los Angeles: New Zealand Consulate-General, 510 West Sixth Street.

VIETNAM

Saigon: New Zealand Embassy, 45 Phung Khac Khoan.

WESTERN SAMOA

Apia: New Zealand High Commission, Apia.

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NORTH ISLAND

TASMAN SEA

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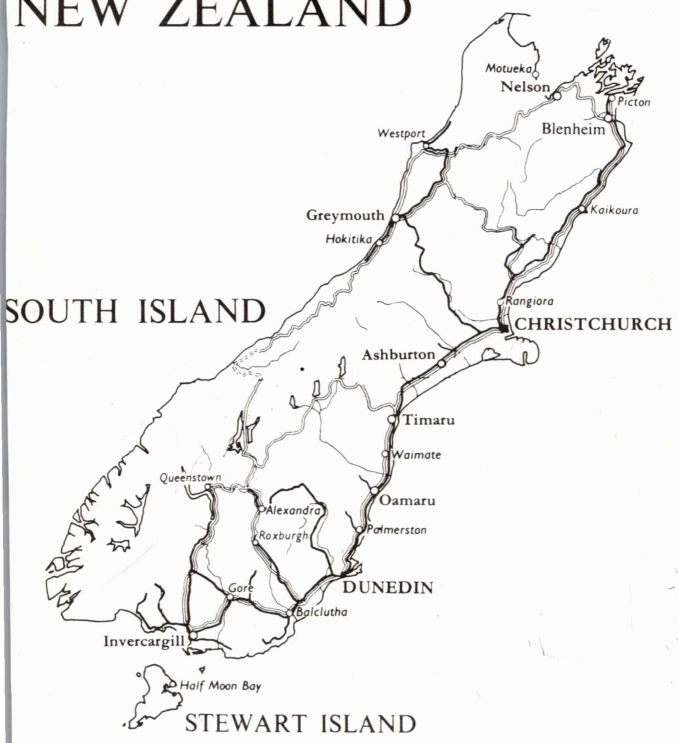
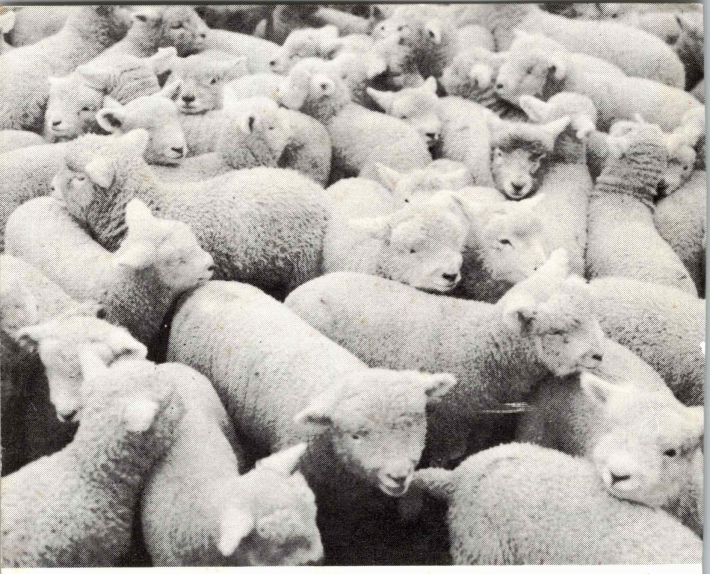
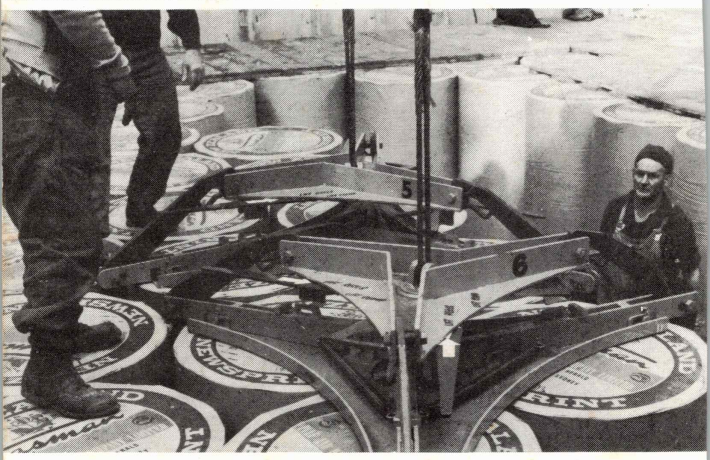


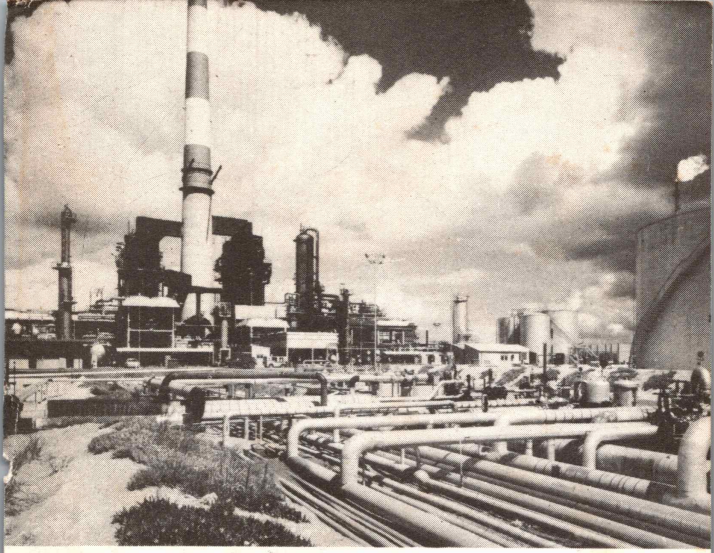
SOUTH ISLAND

SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN

By Permission of the Department of Lands and Survey







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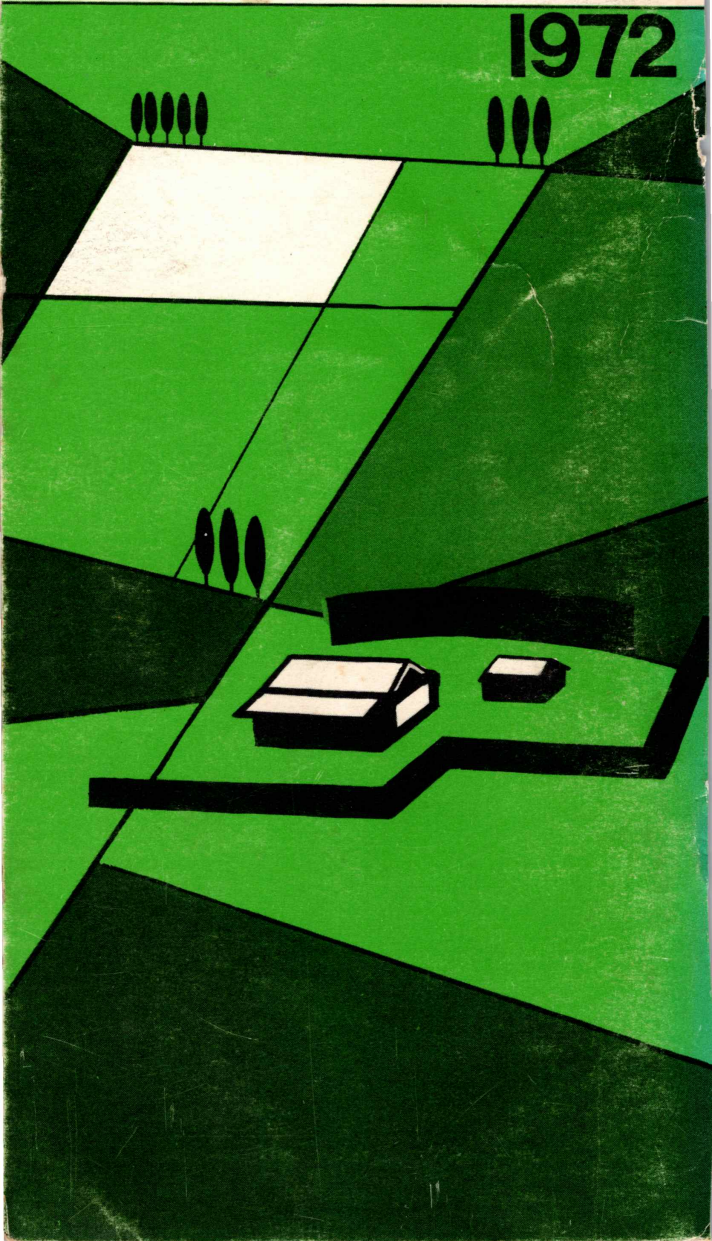
NEW ZEALAND

FACTS & FIGURES

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